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# **Deficit Estimate by Congress** Is Far Larger Than Reagan's

WASHINGTON — The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office predicted Friday that next year's federal deficit will be \$157 billion - well above administration forecasts — unless Congress cuts in it spending or increases revenue.

The budget office projection for fiscal year 1983, starting next Oct.

1, was released three days before President Reagan was due to make his official budget proposal. Mr. Reagan's budget message, to be sent to Congress Monday, is expected to project a deficit in the synthesis of the synthesis of

In documents released Friday, the budget office emphasized that its fiscal 1983 projection "represents what might happen to the budget if no changes in current law or policies were made." But that is not Mr. Reagan's plan.

\$109.5 Estimate The president is expected to propose reducing nondefense federal spending by an additional \$31 bil-lion in fiscal 1983 without asking for any major tax increases. In-stead of a tax increase, he is expected to propose raising several billion dollars in revenues by closing tax loopholes and cutting gov-

The Congressional Budget Office also estimates that the deficit for the current fiscal year will be \$109.5 billion — nearly triple the

may lose U.S. aid under 'New Federalism' non Day 2 Poil finds Americans believe Pres-

ident Reagan has but the U.S. economy. Page 3. official \$37.8 billion figure includ-

ed in the current congressional budget resolution.

The budget office said the increase in the fiscal 1982 budget projection is due largely to last year's overly optimistic economic assumptions, sharp increases in unemployment and reduced inflation, which affects the amount of budget resolution.

taxes the government collects. The office also predicted the recession will end in the first half of the year and that economic growth

## Jobless Rate in U.S. Shows Surprise Decline

WASHINGTON - The U.S. memployment rate unexpectedly fell to 8.5 percent in January from 8.8 percent in December, the Labor Department said Friday, but analysts said the decline did not signal a significant improvement. The number of people out of work, adjusted for seasonal fac-tors, fell 270,000 to 9.2 million in

January as the labor force shrank by 300,000. An analyst with the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated that the reversal of recent sharp rises in unemployment may have resulted from de-

clining business activity. "Many of the industries that typically lay people off were so de-pressed they had no extra people to lay off," said Deborah Klein. She said that the traditional rise in joblessness following the Christmas season did not occur this year partly because many retail stores had not hired extra help.

"Because firms didn't hire as many people as they usually do in December, they didn't lay off as many," she said.

In testimony before the congressional Joint Economic Committee, the commissioner of labor statistics, Janet Norwood, called the January data "more difficult than

usual to interpret." Mrs. Norwood noted that the actual number of unemployed persons rose from nine million in December to 10.1 million in January, but because the rise was less than normally occurs after the Christmas period, the seasonally adjust-

The decline in unemployment

last month was the first in five months. Total employment stood at 99.6 million last month, down slightly from December.

Rep. Henry Reuss, the Wisconsin Democrat who is chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, said: "Today's figures provide a grim and somewhat puzzling picture of the nation's employment

#### Recession's 'Virulence'

abated," Rep. Reuss said.

While the unemployment rate "fell from 8.8 percent to 8.5 per-cent due to a drop in the size of the labor force," he said, "employment continued to decline and job losses remain widespread." There is nothing to suggest that the virulence of this recession has

Another warning against taking cheer from the January figures came from Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industri-Organizations, who discussed the jobs situation with President Reagan Thursday night at the White House. "Unemployment is still too high," Mr. Kirkland de-

"The Reagan recession which began in July of last year has pushed unemployment to the most critical levels since the Great Depression of the 1930s," he asserted. Millions are suffering and can't afford to be told, Wait, prosperity is just around the corner.

At the White House, Pete Roussel, deputy press secretary, said, "We're viewing the figures today with caution, in view of the severe weather during the month." He de-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

cut in income tax rates takes effect in July. Interest rates are projected to rise during the recovery.

The fiscal 1982 deficit predic-

tion was based on Congressional Budget Office figures included by the House Budget Committee staff in the initial draft of a final budget resolution for fiscal 1982. The committee delayed action on the resolution until it receives deficit projections from Mr. Reagan, who said last week that his deficit forecast would not be above \$100 bil-

The budget committee staff attributed the large increase in the deficit projection to "unrealistic economic and other assumptions" that Congress wrote into its budget targets last summer at the administration's behest.

The first resolution fell short of its revenue target by \$26.6 billion and exceeded its outlay target by sand exceeded its obtasy target by \$45.2 billion, a deficit miscalcula-tion of \$71.8 billion, the staff said. Congress is supposed to pass an-other version of the final 1982 budget resolution, which sets bind-ing ceilings for spending, because its pre-Christmas version was simply a copy of its first resolution, with no adjustments for economic

changes.
Meanwhile, some House Democratic leaders criticized what they said were President Reagan's plans to make sharp new budget cuts in the fiscal 1983 budget. The chairman and subcommit-

tee chairmen of the House Commerce Committee accused the administration of planning "Draconian" spending reductions that would have "serious consequences for millions of individual Ameri-Cans.

#### Cuts Predicted

Saying that their information came from administration budget documents, the committee leaders said Mr. Reagan will seek a \$5-billion reduction in health services, deep reductions in funds to control hazardous wastes, a huge shift from civilian energy needs to military nuclear programs and con-finement of the Amtrak passenger rail system to the Northeast corri-

Committee chairman John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, port a "national entity" for the 1.3 predicted that the administration million Palestinian Arabs living will seek a cut of \$2.2 billion in Medicaid payments to the states, a reduction of nearly one-fourth in funding for maternal and child health, a continuation of reductions for child immunization services, cutbacks in regulatory activities aimed at investment fraud and further reductions in energy assistance for the poor and elderly.

And in a preliminary skirmish to the spending battles that will begin in earnest when Mr. Reagan submits his fiscal 1983 budget, the House Appropriations Committee approved Thursday nearly \$10 billion in supplemental appropriations for this year. Included were \$2.3 billion in unemployment aid that the administration wanted and \$123 million in low-income fuel assistance that it opposed.



Hosni Mubarak ..in Washington

## Mubarak Vows 'Bridge' With Israel

**Egyptian Says Policy** Is 'Trend of Future'

WASHINGTON - President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt pledged Friday to build new "bridges of understanding and friendship" with Israel after he recovers the rest of the Sinai Peninsula in April. "This policy is irreversible," the Egyptian leader said in a speech to the National Press Club. "It is the trend of the future."

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration, in a vote of confidence for Mr. Mubarak, is granting Egypt greater control over its \$1-billion U.S. economic aid package and proposing that military aid be increased \$400 million.

Mr. Mubarak, while taking a conciliatory stand in his speech denied he was setting new condi-tions for a solution to the Palestinian dispute. He had opened his four-day visit on Wednesday by urging President Reagan to sup-port a "national entity" for the 1.3 under Israeli control.

#### Question of Self-Rule

In his speech, Mr. Mubarak said Egypt will keep negotiating for a Palestinian autonomy plan. But he said it was up to the Palestians to settle the question of self-rule. "They are the ones who will elect

the self-governing authority."
So far, the Palestinians and most of the Arab world have shunned the negotiations that grew out of the 1978 Camp David agreements. The talks are stalemated over how much power to grant a Palestinian council and a number of other is-

Mr. Muharak said the comple tion of Israel's Sinai withdrawal by April 25 "will open the door for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

# **Schmidt Policy Easily Survives Bundestag Test**

By Chris Catlin

Reuters
BONN — Chancellor Helmut
Schmidt, seeking to rally his leftliberal coalition behind government policies, comfortably won a vote of confidence in the Bundes-

tag Friday.

The confidence motion, only the second of its kind in the history of the Bonn parliament, won unani-mous backing from the 269 coali-tion deputies in the lower house. All 226 conservative opposition members voted against it, leaving a government majority of 43.

The result, virtually a foregone conclusion after the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parliamentary parties had pledged sup-port, was announced by Bundestag Speaker Richard Stucklen after a debate lasting two and half hours.

Mr. Schmidt, who spoke first, said he had asked for a vote of confidence because a clear signal was needed of government resolve to pursue its economic and foreign policies. Publicly aired coalition differences over economic strategy, and speculation over Bonn's Ostpolitik stance toward Moscow and its allies, had at times led to a lack of "necessary clarity" in recent months, he said.

The chancellor was given a standing ovation by his party col-leagues after the vote and was presented with a bunch of roses. Free Democratic leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher crossed the floor of the house to

A confidence vote was last

called in 1972 by Chancellor Willy force early elections.

Mr. Schmidt told the house that West German voters needed to be sure that the ruling alliance, reelected in October, 1980, would complete its full four-year term.

"Also, our allies in the West must be clear about where they stand with the Federal Republic of Germany," he said. The same applied to Eastern Europe and the Third World, he added.

The chancellor had made clear before the debate that he wanted to end bickering within the coalinion that had marked weeks of dis-cussion on a job creation program

he announced on Wednesday.

But the 12.5-billion Deutsche mark (\$5.3-billion) plan, which aims to curb unemployment by promoting investment, has still to be put to parliament, and Friday's vote was not formally linked to it.

Christian Democratic Union leader Helmut Kohl, who said the vote signified a collapse of Mr. Schmidt's authority, told deputies the opposition would use its majority in the Bundesrat (upper house) to block a tax increase democratic finance the plan signed to finance the plan.

"You have not just disappointed the confidence of most West Ger-mans, you have lost it," he said.

Recalling that Mr. Schmidt's first government statement on reelection 16 months ago was enti-tled "Courage for the Future," the opposition leader said: "Your courage did not last long, did it?"
Mr. Kohl said there was wide-



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt explained to the Bundestag Friday bis decision to call a vote of confidence on government policies.

spread dissent within the Social Democratic Party about the chan-cellor's defense and foreign policies. He said that nothing could have damaged economic confidence more than what he called the stream of contradictory statements and proposals that had emerged from the government coali-tion in recent weeks.

"It must be made clear that you bear the responsibility for this disaster of two million jobless .... Your period in office has been the era of debt and unemployment," Mr. Kohl said.

He said that Mr. Schmidt had been accused by the Christian Democrats of steering West Germany onto a "neutralist" course and that he apparently had this in to encourage misinterpretations of Bonn policy.

The chancellor said there had

been misunderstandings abroad in particular about West Germany's cautious response to martial law in Poland, which some foreign critics branded as appeasement of the Soviet Union. "In the meantime," he said, "it

has been universally understood that we Germans are second to no one in the world in our solidarity with the Polish people."

Mr. Schmidt, who has constant-

ly pleaded for East-West dialogue, said negotiations were the only way of averting an arms race. He move, announced Thursday, in proposing to the Soviet Union a draft treaty on medium-range nu-

# UN Assembly Urges Isolation of Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations General Assembly called Friday on UN members to stop all dealings with Israel to isolate it in punishment for its annexation of the Golan Heights.

The assembly, meeting in emergency session following the U.S. eto of a sanctions proposal in the Security Council, approved the resolution by 86 to 21, with 34 abaptions. The United States was among those voting against the

The U.S. delegate, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, told the assembly before the vote that the United States would oppose the resolution — be-cause, she said, it would make peace in the Middle East "harder

The vote, sponsored by 44 no-naligned and Communist nations, came at the end of a six-day emergency session on the Israeli action that the Security Council had called after the United States vetoed a council resolution asking tions on Israel voluntarily.

UN members to cease dealings with Israel — in particular to sever all diplomatic, trade and cultural refrain from any arms trade with it. The measure is similar to one that resulted in the ouster of South Africa from the body seven years

the Golan Heights was not annexation, as it is generally described here, and the United States had not recognized it as such. She said Washington had made clear its disapproval of the action but was against the resolution.

cause it does not contribute to peace in the Middle East. It will make peace harder to achieve. We oppose the end it seeks, which is revenge and retribution, not conciliation and compromise. We op-pose the means it recommends,

which are unreasonable, punitive and ill suited to accomplish any

gation objected, among other things, to a "barely veiled attack on the United States" in the resolution — which strongly deplored sanctions against Israel.

- some would say one of the main attractions - of United Nations' events in recent years. ... It is not going to damage Israel, but it is very likely to damage the United

"blackmailing" the UN with the threat to cut off financial support.

"Such a step by Washington once again vividly shows that the actions against Arab states,

Israel has occupied the Golan Heights since it captured it from Syria during the 1967 Middle East war. It annexed the territory in De-

The Security Council called a special session of the assembly at Syria's request last Friday for an emergency debate on the annexa-

Dozens of speakers condemned the Israeli move on the assembly floor while Arab and nonaligned delegates drafted the resolution in

nations "to cease forthwith indiviwith Israel in order to totally iso-

## Laker Airways Fails, Goes Into Receivership

LONDON — Sir Freddie Laker's pioneer effort to provide transatlantic air service collapsed Friday — a victim of high fuel prices, recession and a shrinking pound.

Laker Airways was ordered into receivership and Sir Freddie's banker, the Clydesdale Bank, immediately ordered the accounting firm of Ernst and Whinney to take over management of the airline. As many as 40,000 Laker ticket

holders abroad were forced to seek other transportation.A Laker DC-10 en route to the resort of Tenerife in the Canary Islands was called back to Manchester after 90 minutes in the air.

After releasing a terse an-nouncement on the demise of his airline, the usually talkative Sir Freddie refused to meet reporters. Aides said he was too upset. Sir Freddie gave no specific fig-

debts, but banking sources estimated that they were \$376 million. Ticket holders on packaged vacations were guaranteed a flight home under a government-backed bond, the British Trade Depart-

ures on the size of the airline's

### Others Airlines Help

Travelers on scheduled Laker flights were not automatically protected, and many reportedly had difficulty in finding flights. But British Airways and Pan American said they were letting stranded Laker passengers — on either side of the Atlantic — fly the home-

"So far we've had 22 applica-tions in London to fly back to the United States - we want to do what we can for them," said Peter Joel, Pan American press officer. British Caledonian and Britan-

nia Airways said they would allow

ward leg of their journey without paying the additional cost, provid-ed there were seats available.

stranded Britons overseas to fly home free on Laker tickets. Air Florida said it will fly stranded Laker passengers to London at no extra charge on a standby basis.

Those who have paid in advance for Laker flights will have to apply

Even Laker's rivals were sympa-

The International Air Transport Association said Friday that the Laker failure reflected the "general

Mr. Kydd said although Laker was not a member of IATA, it obviously was affected by the same pressures as IATA members — in-

#### impounded by the British Airports Authority at Gatwick Airport, south of London, as security against landing fees and charges owed by the airline.

One of Laker's 10 DC-10s was

The Clydesdale Bank rejected a deal Laker worked out during the past few months in which McDon-

to the receiver for refunds.

chief executive of state-owned British Airways, a major competi-

big airline goes down," IATA spokesman David Kydd said. "And it is a sad reflection on the general poor state of health of world airlines."

## Very Sad Indeed

nell Douglas Corp., builder of the DC-10, would receive a share in Laker as part of a debt reschedul-Under the receivership arrange-

"We don't get any pleasure out of the situation in which Sir Fred-die finds himself," said Roy Watts,

poor health" of airlines throughout

#### 'Very Unfortunate'

"It is very unfortunate when any

creasing fuel bills and operating

ment, Ernst and Whinney have several options, including sale of

the entire arrline, selling parts of ter six and a half years of fighting the operation for an immediate cash infusion or trying to keep the airline under new management.

become necessary to take this step," said William MacKey who, alone with N.J. Hamilton, was appointed to joint receivership by Ernst and Whinney. It was the end of his dream of cheap intercontinental travel. The transatlantic service that gave millions of tourists a chance to make international trips became

few hours before the flight on a first-come, first-served basis. The cost of a single ticket was \$138 at the time, compared with \$385 for the cheapest ticket on a scheduled His cut-rate transatlantic flights

a reality in 1977 and operated like a bus service with tickets sold a

were opposed by other airlines, but they also earned him a knighthood.
The Skytrain flights between
New York and London began af
"The facilities available to the

with British and U.S. anthorities.

Laker Airways workers in London told customers Friday that flights had been canceled.

Other airlines immediately rose to Laker's challenge. Pan Ameri-"It's very sad indeed that it has can and British Airways introduced a comparable standby lare on their transatlantic flights but despite the competition, Laker's daily DC-10 flights flew at a profitable 80 percent capacity. By 1981 he was forced to raise

his fares by 14 percent because of increased fuel costs and there were rumors that he might have difficulty meeting large bank loans. On Tuesday, Sir Freddie told his backers, "I am flying high and couldn't be more confident." But an airline spokeswoman said Wednesday, "Events took a

sudden and dramatic turn." By

Thursday, Sir Freddie's creditors and potential backers said arrange-ments reached between Sir Freddie and the aircraft manufacturer McDonnell Douglas were not considered adequate.

company from its banks, Clydesdale, and the arrangements reached with McDonnell Douglas are unhappily not considered adequate by others to meet the anticipated requirements of the company over the next few months, although Laker strongly disagrees with this view." Said McDonnell Douglas:

When we announced our fourthquarter earnings last month we said our earnings had been hurt by a \$50-million pretax provision for probable restructuring or default of some commercial aircraft financial transactions," said a spokesman for McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis. "That was for Laker. The company [McDonnell Douglas] stands to lose a maximum of \$50

"Sir Freddie would like to thank the enormous support he has received from the public over the years, and hopes that with the demise of his airline, the benefits gained for the ordinary traveler will not be lost.

The resolution passed Friday instructs the assembly to call on all

ago.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Israel's

Dec. 14 extension of Israeli law to

We oppose it," she said, "be-

constructive purpose." Mrs. Kirkpatrick said her dele-

"the negative vote by a permanent member" of the Security Council, meaning the Jan. 20 U.S. veto of Before the vote, the Israeli delegate, Yehuda Blum, said the reso-lution exemplified "anti-Israel frenzy that has been characteristic

The United States had threatened Wednesday to cut off finan-cial support for the United Nations if it tried to oust Israel. Tass accused the United States of

United States counts on the retention of the maintenance of tension in the Middle East and essentially instigates Israel to new aggressive

closed sessions. The draft resolution calls on all dually and collectively all dealines

## Senior Soviet Military Attaché **Quietly Expelled by Washington**

By Irvin Molotsky New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The United

States has reported the expulsion of the senior military attaché in the Soviet Embassy.

A State Department spokesman, Sondra McCarty, said Thursday in response to an inquiry that the at-taché, Maj. Gen. Vasily I. Chitov,

had been declared persona non

grata and had left Wednesday. Asked the reasons for the expulsion, Mrs. McCarty said only that the attaché had been expelled "for activities inconsistent with his diplomatic status."

#### also declined to say whether Moscow planned any retaliatory mea-

Report of U.S. 'Material' A government official outside the State Department said the general had "some kind of United States government material" when he was arrested by FBI agents after a car chase last weekend. The official would not describe the ma-

offices of air and naval attaches.

Mrs. McCarty was asked whether the State Department was concerned over the possibility that the Soviet Union might expel a U.S. official in retaliation. "I don't want to speculate on that," she re-plied. Such retaliations have been

nounced the expulsion because it wanted to avoid retaliation against a member of the U.S. Embassy in

Mr. Chitov's arrest was said to have taken place last weekend, after a car chase through Washington. The police department said it had no knowledge of such an inci-dent. United Press International said the chase had taken place in suburban Virginia, but local police departments there declined to say whether it had taken place in their jurisdictions. It is not unusual for the FBI to engage in such activities

The official outside the State Department said that Mr. Chitov was not part of an espionage ring. A man who answered the telephone Thursday night at the Soviet Embassy said in reply to questions about the case: "I have no information about it. Please call

diplomatic immunity, the alleged transgressor is expelled in such cases instead of being arrested.

There have been similar inci-

dents regarding U.S. and Soviet diplomats in the past. Because of

Incident in 1978 The most recent reported incident involving a diplomat occurred in 1978, when three Soviet citizens were arrested in the United States

In that case, one of the persons was a diplomat assigned to the Soviet mission to the UN in New York City and was expelled. The other two, however, were UN emplovees and therefore not diplomats, and had to stand trial.

They were convicted and sen-October, 1978. Before being imprisoned, however, they were allowed to return to the Soviet Un-

which five dissidents were released from Soviet jails and allowed to go to the United States.

Russians Told to Leave Norway OLSO (UPI) - Two Soviet dip-Iomats have been declared persona non grata and ordered to leave Norway for activities incompatible with their work, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The two, Oleg D. Dokudovski, an assistant trade representative, and Yevgeni Vopilovski, a lower official, were told to leave the country as soon as possible, the Foreign Ministry said, According to press reports, the two Soviets tried to bribe people at several factories connected with

production of the U.S. F-16 fighter

## plane, in order to gather informa-INSIDE

#### The JFK Tapes President Kennedy's decision to tape White House conversations was influenced by the

behavior of staff members who denied their roles in planning the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, two former aides theorize. Page 3. U.Ş. Tax Bite

U.S. taxpayers living abroad

may find their cost-of-living

#### deductions reduced for 1981. mainly due to the stronger dollar. Page 3.

Ford Motor will post a 1981 loss "slightly in excess of SI billion" when it reports results later this month, a company executive says. Page 9.

without telling the local police. The FBI declined to comment. A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday that he had no comment on the expulsion of Gen. Chitov, Reuters reported from Moscow. The spokesman

According to the State Depart-

ment's Diplomatic List, a directory of foreign diplomats stationed here, Mr. Chitov headed the Soviet Embassy's military attaché's office, which also includes half a dozen assistant attachés. In addition to this office, which represents the Soviet Army, the embassy also has

common practice. Another official said that the

after allegedly having paid \$16,000 for U.S. Navy secrets.

tomorrow morning."

Ford Loss

# Despite Major Uncertainties, France Is Pressing Ahead With Decentralization

GRENOBLE, France - Despite opposition and hesitations, France's Socialist government is going anead with the most far part of its emphasis on individual reaching reform program since Napoleon: the plan to put more authority into the hands of elected local officials. This decentralization plan, billed by Socialist ministers as "the great undertaking of [François] Mitterrand's presidency," is to gradually regionalize much of the decision making on spending and planning for everything from arban zoning to industrial development. Only education and law enforcement will remain

completely in the hands of government ministries in Paris. The reform program is raising expectations that a new assertiveness and a new political class will emerge in the provinces. But there are aiso apprehensions among businessmen and national officials accustomed to the old system. Ontimists contend that more lo-

independence will increase

now champions local authority as

Pessimists fear that the changes will impede progress and worsen regional inequalities, perhaps even undermining national unity in troubled regions such as Corsica.

#### **Ouestions Remain**

The reversal of centuries-old habits leaves many questions manswered: Which political party will gain from the change? How will the tax burden shift? Will the new system be more or less unwieldy than the Paris-centered admin-

"It will go more slowly than expected because it is a profound cultural change," said Mayor Hubert Dubedout, whose pioneering experiment in Grenoble helped demonstrate that decentralization can work. By relying on themselves pendence among French people," said the best of the professional period people and the professional period period people in the December 1 people in the December 2 people in the and often ignoring Paris, the Du-explained parliamentarian Alain

bedout team - all Socialists and Richard, mayor of a Paris suburb. sponsibility. Paradoxically, the Communists — was impressively French left, long fearful of rightist successful in attracting nuclear strongholds in the countryside, and electronic industries and winter-sport tourism.

Now his authority is being reinforced. Enthusiastically, Mr. Dubedout, a lean, soft-spoken former naval officer and nuclear scientist, talked of Grenoble's plans to de-velop its industry — without the long detour involved in getting approval from the ministries of education and industry in Paris.

The reform has been energetically pushed by Gaston Defferre, the nister of interior and decentralization, the latter a post created by the new government. But the Socialists' decentralization bills have been delayed by arguments about overlapping authority, taxes and other details. The delay has fueled

Under the present system, any official decision — the design of public housing or of street lamps, rules about social services to underprivileged citizens, economic assistance to troubled factories can be overruled by the prefets. This corps of officials, created by Napoleon, have enforced the in-

structions of government minis-tries, ensuring France's unity and,

often, uniformity. Centralized power persists in contemporary France to a degree unparalleled in Europe. Paris drains talent, amenities and wealth from the rest of the country. Pro-vincial officials must travel frequently to Paris to discuss even trivial decisions. And low-level bureaucrats in ministries can set rules for the nation.

The Socialists' reform program, as it is taking shape in Parliament, aims to transfer budgets and decisions from government ministries to three levels of local government: France's 36,000 local communities,

regions. Roughly speaking, the communities will take over housing and other municipal services; the districts will handle social services and roads and the regions will take charge of economic devel-

Elected assemblies, at all three levels, will assume the authority of the prefets, who are to be renamed next month "republican commis-

The new commissioners, while losing the prefets' powers to prepare budgets and veto decisions. will gain a different role: The government's local departments such as public works or telecom-munications — will have to report to the commissioner, not to their ministries in Paris.

"The commissioner and local officials, one hopes, will have to stop being rivals and start working together for the community," plained an aide to Grenoble's

But major uncertainties remain, including finance. The central govnation's tax revenue - compared to about 75 percent in most other West European countries.

Many French conservatives contend that, if the central government abandons some taxes, local assemblies should impose their own levies to pay for the services they want. But Socialists such as Mr. Richard predict that funds will be allocated for local communities to spend as they choose.

The change will be slow. "If we can shift a single additional percent of the tax revenue per year to local decision-making, it will be a success," Mr. Richard said. At this rate, an additional \$2 billion will be funneled through local government next year.

Another financial fear is that funds will be spread so thinly that major projects will be neglected.
And regionalization risks aggravating the gap between rich French regions such as the Alps around Grenoble and poor areas like cen-

A more subtle problem involves

95 administrative districts and 22 ernment spends 82 percent of the local rivalries. "Instead of Paris tics. It remains to be seen whether and the French desert, we'll have regional capitals, all with their sur-rounding French deserts," a jour-nalist said.

To maintain a national balance. the Socialists say they will rely heavily on central plans, which will fix overall national targets. Once the plan is established, however, regions will be free to conduct their own business — for example, in negotiating with foreign compa-

Another strong objection to the reform, voiced by Pierre Villard, a Grenoble real estate developer and conservative local politician, is the contention that civic management will deteriorate because local politicians lack experience.

Optimists say that local government will have to attract a new breed of candidate — a process requiring several elections — if the reform is to work.

French Socialists and Communists, during the quarter century they were excluded from national France's shattered rightist parties can muster an effective challenge.

Says Mr. Dubedout: "French people are sufficiently grown up to want the same voice in their own way of life as, say, British people with their local authorities or Italians with their admirable regions,"

#### French Plane Crashes In Djibouti, Killing 36

PARIS - A French military aircraft Wednesday crashed into a mountain in Dibouti, killing the 36 persons aboard, 31 Foreign Legion paratroopers and the crew of five, the Defense Ministry announced Thursday,

A search party Thursday reached the wreckage of the plane, which was stationed at a French base in the former French colony on the Horn of Africa.

## **Poland Says** It Has Seized 300 Firearms

By Harry Trimborn

Les Angeles Times Service WARSAW - Poland's security forces have confiscated more than 300 firearms and large quantities of explosives and ammunition since mertial law went into effect Dec. 13, authorities said Friday.

it was not clear whether the confiscations were related to underground activity directed against military rule or if the weapons and explosives were linked only to nonpolitical entainal activity.

However, the possibility of a political link was indicated by the heavy emphasis recently in the state-controlled media on arrests for anti-government actions. The media has also been stressing arrests and confiscations involving profiteering and the hoarding of rationed and other consumer

Also, there were reports during the early days of martial law of an explosion that damaged a train in -å sabotage attempt.

The confiscations were disclosed by Col. Tadeusz Rydzek, head of Poland's criminal police bureau, in an interview in the Warsaw newspaper Zycie Warszawy that dealt mainly with what Col. Rydzek said was a 60-percent drop in serious 'crimes since martial law went into effect.

He maintained that such crimes had risen sharply before the imposition of martial law.

Since it went into effect, security forces have arrested more than 2.000 persons on criminal charges.
The arrests were in addition to the more than 6.000 persons — including Solidarity leader Lech Walesa - who have been interned for poditical reasons. More than 1,000 in-ternees have since been released, according to the government. Mr. Walesa, nonever, remains in de-

Col. Ryozek said that in addition to the 500 firearms confiscated. security forces seized more than (0.00) rounds of ammunition, 135 poends (61 kilograms) of explosives, and "dozens" of land

mines, bombs and grenades. Coi. Rydrek said that under martini law, security forces have detained more than 4,000 suspects for ince tigation.

#### Bishups Urge Talks

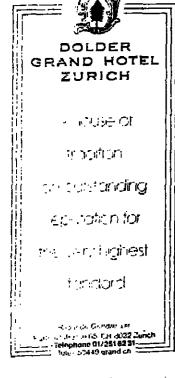
VIENNA (Reuters) - Poland's Roman Catholic bishops have urged Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's military leader, to resome talks with leaders of Solidarity, saying no political solution was possible without them, the Austrian Catholic news agency

The arrival was contained in a joint lette to Gen. Jaruzelski from the charen a co diocesan heads after a meeting Jan. 19 chaired by the Cutholic primate. Archbishop Jozef Giemo, the agency said.

#### Britain imposes Sanctions

LONDON (AP) - Britain on Friday recame the first U.S. ally to ioin in imposing its own sanctions ion because of the Polish military

crackdova. The Folish and Soviet ambassadors were summoned to the Foreign Office where an official announced the sanctions, which include travel restrictions on diplomats, businessmen and journalists and a halt to any new credits to Poland



A Salvadoran soldier is helped from a helicopter after being wounded in the fighting during the reek with leftist guerrillas. The insurgents had attacked several towns in eastern El Salvador.

## Argentine Role Against Leftists In Nicaragua, El Salvador Reported

en a "paramilitary" role in Central America, a move aimed at "destabilizing" Nicaragua's leftist gov-

dai sources sai a inursaav One source said Argentina's role has been in "coordination" with the United States, but he said it was unclear how much encouragement and support the Reagan administration has provided, if any.

At the White House, spokesman David R. Gergen refused comment and then cautioned reporters against reading a confirmation or denial into that refusal. Asked if the United States would engage in overt or covert ac-

tion, or join with another nation. to overthrow a government now in place, Mr. Gergen replied that "policy statements" have been made on the issue in the past and that he would not try to repeat them "off the top of my head."

Several hours later, Mr. Gergen issued a written statement saying, We just don't comment on questions of this kind, but no inference should be drawn from that state-

A spokesman at the Argentine Embassy in Washington called the report "completely an invention." A State Department spokesman refused comment, but added that lack of a response should not be read as "an implicit confirmation."

#### Police in Moscow Detain Wife of Dissident Author

The Associated Press MOSCOW - Police searched the apartment of Giorgy N. Vladimov, the dissident novelist and Moscow Amnesty International leader, and took his wife, Natasha. away for questioning Friday, sources said.

It was not immediately clear if criminal charges would be brought against Mr. Vladimov or his wife. Mr. Vladimov, 52, resigned in protest from the Union of Soviet Writers in 1977, and is a leader of the dwindling dissident movement. He is known in the West for "The Faithful Ruslan," a novella published abroad in 1975. It is the story of a pack of guard dogs from a prison camp closed after Stalin's

death. Three Minutes of Silence," his major novel published here, was issued in 1976 after a seven-year delay and deletion of passages dealing with Stalin's purges.

#### 6 Die in U.S. Hotel Fire

The Associated Press SHAWNEE, Okla. - At least six persons died in a fire that destroyed a low-rent 23-room hotel here Thursday and 15 persons escaped, authorities said.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® Est. 1911 5, rue Daumou, PARIS

"sank roo doe noo"

or Falkenturm Str. 9, Munich

or M/5 Astor at sea

of subversion in Central America.

State Department sources have long said the use of a third-party ernment and cutting off supplies military force was one possible alto rebels in El Salvador, congresternative to sending U.S. combat President Reagan has repeatedly said he does not intend to take.

#### Argentine Role Denied

An informed source said the Argentines have a military training mission in El Salvador, totaling about 50 men. However, El Salvador's ambassador to the United States, Ernesto Rivas Gallont, denied the presence of Argentine military trainers.

Congressional sources said Argentina's role in Nicaragua and El Salvador dates from before the

current U.S. policy review.

One source said that since November, Argentine military officers have been involved in training about 1,000 Nicaragnans fighting for the overthrow of the leftist Sandinista government. He said that "there has been coordination with the United States" in Argenti-

But the source said it was less clear whether the United States asked Argentina to take an active role. He noted the Argentine military has long been known for its belief that "if they don't stop a problem like this [leftist revolu-

The source also said that Argen-

This week the State Department tina might have undertaken the WASHINGTON — Argentina's stepped up its verbal attacks on military government has undertakNicaragua, denouncing it as a base relations with the United States, which were severely strained dur-ing the Carter administration because of alleged human rights violations.

Meanwhile, another source puted a report wed administration officials had approached the Argentine government about having that country infiltrate combat forces into Nicaragua. "They didn't have to be en-couraged," the source said of the

The source said Argentina had dispatched paramilitary forces to help anti-leftist forces in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Argentines are also helping to cut off supplies that the United States contends are being sent from Cuba and Soviet-bloc countries through Nicaragua to leftist Salvadoran guerrillas, the source said.

In New York, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said Nicaragua has indications that Argentine military officers and Venezuelan intelligence officers and diplomats have been involved in efforts to overthrow his government. However, he had no proof of a U.S. role, he said.

Meanwhile, Capt. Roberto Sánchez, a Nicaraguan Army spokesman, said Wednesday in Managua that his government had "significant evidence" of Argen-tine help to the rebels. He did not, however, present any of the evi-

Malaysia Puts Up Detainees for 'Adoption'

jobless rate for adult males from 7.9 percent in December to 7.5

Some government and private

economists have said they expect

joblessness to exceed 10 percent

ans Economics, a Washington-

based forecasting firm, said that

unless there is unexpected relief

from high interest rates, jobless-

"The good news is that the worst

ness "could go to 10 percent."

David Arnst, an analyst at Ev-

percent in January.

before peaking.

dence

KUALA LUMPUR -- The Malaysian govern-

ment has decided to allow foreigners to "adopt"

political prisoners because many groups abroad have criticized the law that allows detention with-out trial. Deputy Premier Musa Hitam has an-

Speaking to reporters Thursday, Mr. Musa Hi-

tam said individuals and groups, mainly in Sweden, the United States, West Germany and Brit-

ain, have sent letters, telegrams and petitions call-

ing for the release or trial of the 444 detainees held under the Internal Security Act.

la activities. Detainces can be held indefinitely

without trial although their cases are subject to

Upon "adoption," the detainees would forfeit

their citizenship and it would be the responsibility

of the adoptive parties to sponsor them to be citi-

Under the policy, when the government re-

ceives appeals from foreign organizations or indi-

viduals, Mr. Musa Hitam said, "we will offer the

zens of the recipient country.

clined to offer an explanation of what effect the weather had on

Asked whether the administra-

The department revised figures

for all of 1981 to reflect new sea-sonal patterns, reducing the jobless rate for December from the previ-ously reported 8.9 percent to 8.8

tion believed unemployment was on a downward trend, Mr. Roussel

said: "We'll have to wait and see."

The law is aimed at curbing Communist guerril-

## Vanishing Grainlands Raise Chinese Fears **Over Food Production**

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service PEKING — The Chinese gov-ernment has shown anxiety that the continuing loss of vital grainproducing acreage to cash crops and urban spread could impair China's ability to feed its population of nearly one billion.

A front-page editorial Thursday in the official People's Daily said that grain must still come first, despite a commitment to agricultural diversification.

"In areas with favorable conditions for growing food crops, peas-ants should concentrate on grain production in accordance with state planning," the Chinese party newspaper said. "They must take the interests of the whole country into account

#### Follows Directive

The editorial follows a government directive to the country's 800 million peasants to stop shifting farmland used for grain into more lucrative crops such as cotton, sug-ar and oilseeds.

The directive from the policy-setting State Council, published earlier this week, explained that the present grain supply still fell short of the country's needs and that per capita output was too low.

The State Council ordered that cash crops be increased by boosting existing yields and by developing uncultivated land rather than by using grain acreage. The edict pansion of cotton- and sugar-growing areas in northern China.

Peking's renewed attention to the problem follows the announcement last month that the 1981 grain harvest was 325.7 million tons, the second highest recorded in China. The record harvest of 332 million tons was reaped in

The insistence that further diversification not be at the expense of grain production was viewed by an Asian diplomat here as another "correction" in China's new agricultural reforms, which since 1978 have encouraged peasants to work harder by giving them more re-sponsibility and material incen-

Last year's good harvest, despite serious floods and droughts in some prime grain areas, has been attributed mainly to the new incentives for farmers, who may now sell privately crops that exceed their state quota.

The People's Daily disclosed that more than 90 percent of the production teams on China's comnunes were now working under "various kinds of responsibility systems." The party organ asserted that such reforms would be main-

detainees for adoption by them, in whatever coun-

Malaysia's main opposition party, the Democratic Action Party, denounced the government move as outrageous. In a press statement Friday, it said the individuals and groups such as Amnesty International and the International Commis-

sion of Jurists, which had criticized continued de-

tention without trial under the act, could not

confer citizenship on anybody.

"The government should be serious and sincere

in finding out the basic factors affecting the think-

ing, ideology and action of citizens in the coun-

However, the party commended the govern-ment for releasing 168 political detainees since

Mr. Musa Hitam, who also is interior minister.

said that those held under the act are considered a

threat to national security. He said the govern-

ment could consider an "adoptee's" request to re-

turn to Malaysia on a visit, depending on the case,

but reiterated that Malaysians who had dropped

for recovery."

round as imminent.

that we don't have much impetus

executives see an economic turna-

their citizenship would not be allowed to return

tries the detainees choose.

" the statement said

tained as a "powerful guarantee" for another bumper harvest this

But the editorial also said that peasants must be reminded of 'two unchangeables" - that Chinese agriculture would remain collectivized and that land and other means of production would still be publicly owned. The loosening of restraints on farmers in the last few years has prompted some spec-ulation that the system of com-munes might be discarded. Peasants in a few areas have also taken the reforms as a license to start buying and selling land.

#### Planting Area Reduced

Last month, the weekly Beijing Review disclosed the extent of land loss in China when it reported that coro-growing areas had shrunk in 1981 by 6 million hectares, or nearly 15 million acres. Thursday, the People's Daily indicated that the attrition was even greater. The party newspaper re-ported that the planting area for food crops had been reduced last year by more than 16.5 million

This amounts to a loss of at least percent of China's total crop area. Lin Huijia, the minister of agriculture, told a rally in Peking last October that China was feeding a quarter of the world's population on less than 7 percent of the world's cultivated land. Other statistics show that less than 11 percent of China's total territory is cultivated, although peasants can often extract two and sometimes

three crops a year.

Agricultural land is being absorbed not only by expanding towns and villages but also by individual dwellings, as farmers who have prospered under the new reforms upgrade their lives. A nationwide survey of supply and marketing cooperatives last year estimated that nearly a tenth of China's rural families planned to build new homes this winter.

China must keep producing more grain to feed a population that is growing by 1.7 percent a year, a rate that is attributable to the government's stringent birthcontrol policy. This still means that 48,000 babies are born every day, according to an economic survey by the weekly digest Wen Zai Bao. It has been estimated that the grain available on a per capita basis in China amounts to about 660 pounds (300 kilograms) annually, or less than a quarter of what

Americans enjoy.

Peasants now permitted to decide what to plant have started choosing crops that are more prof-itable than cereals. Thursday, the People's Daily said that farmers should not use grain acreage because they could raise the yields of existing cash crops.

The agriculture minister told the raily last October that China should be capable of feeding itself. The Chinese news agency quoted him as saying that the "moderate amount of grain imported was used basically to adjust the composition of crops."

China imported about 15 million tons of grain last year and is expected to seek several million tons less this year, following the latest good harvest.

#### Heroin Seized in Hong Kong

HONG KONG - Customs officers have seized 73 kilograms (161 pounds) of heroin base from a Singapore-registered container vessel, a Customs Department spokesman said Friday. The shipment, whose value was put at \$4.5 million, was believed to be the first to Hong Kong by a Singapore-based international drug smuggling ring, and the seizure was the biggest made by Hong Kong authorities, the

## U.S. Jobless Drop Is Not Seen as Significant Improvement

In Congress, Democrats and Republicans are moving swiftly toward approval of an additional \$2.3 billion for benefits and ser-Mr. Arnst said unemployment might remain high until business vices for the jobless. A supplemental appropriation was approved by the House Appropriations Com-Nariman Behravesh, a forecaster with Wharton Econometrics, was mittee Thursday, and the bill is exasked whether unemployment pected to clear the full House next asked whether unemployment

could reach double digits before the economy rallies. "Our view is The money includes \$1.9 billion that it could happen," he said, that the federal government would advance to state governments, "but the likelihood is fairly low." He said Wharton Econometrics whose unemployment reserves are is expecting unemployment to avlow. The remaining funds are for The decline in unemployment of the decline in the economy is was due mainly to a a drop in the over," he said. "The bad news is the first quarter of this year. personnel to process unemploy-

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Army Reassumes Control in Surinam

day it had reassumed direct rule following the resignation of President Henk Chin a Sen and his Cabinet.

The council which has been and his Cabinet.

The council, which seized power in February, 1980, said, "Following in investigation, the military concluded that it would not be in the best interest of the country for the ministers to continue [in office]." Mr. Chin a Sen's mainly civilian government was installed with the support of the army in August, 1980. The government's resignation follows sharp differences with the military over the country's gradual drift toward Socialism and close ties with Cuba. Plans were announced in January last year for setting up a constituent assembly, for a referendum

## White Found Hanged in S. Africa Cell

on the constitution and general elections, but no action has been taken.

JOHANNESBURG — Neil Aggett, a white doctor and official of a labor union for blacks, who had been detained by security police more than two months, was found hanged Friday in his cell in what police said

was an apparent suicide. The independent Institute of Race Relations, which monitors the application of South Africa's race separation and security laws, said Dr. Aggett, 28, was the first white to die in detention, although 46 persons of other races have died since 1963.

Dr. Aggett was seized in November, along with about a dozen other union, student and church leaders. His death set off protests from a wide range of detainees' parents, opposition politicians and labor leaders. The family said they called in a private pathologist to attend a police autopsy performed Friday.

## Turks Ban Groups' Foreign Contacts

United Press International ANKARA — Turkey's military regime has banned all organizations

ANKARA — Intrey's military regime has banned all organizations from making independent foreign contacts and all newspapers from using foreign-based news against Turkey, officials said Friday.

In a military decree issued by the Turkish Chief of General Staff, the rule also banned all meetings with foreign delegations and representatives "unless permitted by the provincial martial law command."

"In order to protect Turkey's internal and foreign interests and prevent any damage to its security, and for the reason of preventing any course from trying to influence independent Turkish course these artists. source from trying to influence independent Turkish courts, these articles have been issued," an official statement said.

## Briton, Freed by Iran, Leaves Tehran

From Agency Dispetches BEIRUT - The Iranian news agency said Thursday that British businessman Andrew Pyke, who was released from a Tehran prison a week ago, was out on bail and would have to return "later in the year" for a hearing. Two other Britons and one American are known still to be held

in Iran In London, the Foreign Office said that Mr. Pyke, who was held for 510 days, flew out of Tehran Friday. It was believed that Mr. Pyke, : managing director of the Iran Helicopter Service Co., had not been formally charged, but the news agency said he had been held "on various charges, including misappropriation of company assets."

The Foreign Office said that "the Iranian judicial authorities have made it clear that any charges against Mr. Pyke personally are without foundation and he may leave Iran. But we are informed that investiga-tions into his company's affairs continue and he may be required at a later date to return to Iran in connection with these investigations."

## **Mubarak Vows New Efforts** At Peace After Sinai Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

more interaction between Egyptians and Israelis. It signals the removal of another psychological barrier on the road to full peace." The Egyptian leader, who took over after Anwar Sadat's assassi-nation in October, promised to keep working for "a negotiated set-

He declared: "This is a commitment we made and will always At the same time, Mr. Muharak renewed his call for the United States to "start a dialogue" with Palestinian Arabs. "The core of

Arab neighbors."

the whole problem is the Palestini-an problem," he said later at a news conference. "We should not deny that." Declaring there are "many mod-erate Palestinians," he said that they will join the Mideast peace talks once a declaration of principles is reached by Egyptian and Is-

raeli negotiators. In Jerusalem, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that President Mubarak's call for Palestinian selfdetermination contradicts the Camp David accords.

Israel has been distressed at a string of Egyptian declarations on Palestinian self-determination by Mr. Mubarak in public statements during his talks with President Reagan in Washington this week.
"The call for Palestinian self-de-

termination, which in fact constitutes a call in disguise for estab-lishment of a Palestinian state. stands in contradiction to the Camp David accords," the spokesman said. He apparently referred to Mr. Mubarak's call for a Palestinian "national entity."

The spokesman said Israel Egypt and the United States had agreed at Camp David in 1978 that the Palestinian issue was to be solved in negotiations on self-rule for the 1.3 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank

and Gaza Strip.
Foreign Ministry officials said Israel would bring up the Egyptian statements in contacts with Egypt and the United States. The officials said Egypt has

shown it is hardening its position on autonomy, adding that "it will be very difficult to achieve results if new obstacles are placed on the road to negotiations."

The military aid increase, State Department sources said, would be amounced formally before day's end. Egypt is getting \$900 million in military aid this year. Israel's military assistance probably will be boosted as well.

If Congress goes along, total
U.S. economic and military aid to Egypt for this year will be \$2.3 billion. Israel is due to receive \$2.2 billion, but, with its expected increase, would surpass Egypt.

#### Israel to Develop An Advanced Jet **Fighter Aircraft**

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — The Defense Ministry has announced that Israel had decided to produce its own generation of an advanced jet fighter plane, to be named the Lavie, as a way of reducing the country's dependence on aircraft purchases from the United States.

The project, which has been under serious consideration for years, is to cost about \$1 billion for research and development. A proto-type is expected by 1985, and operational aircraft are scheduled to begin coming off the assembly line by 1988 or 1989.

The engine is to be manufactured with the cooperation of Prati & Whitney, the Defense Ministry announced, at a factory in Beil Shemesh, west of Jerusalem. A contract was signed Thursday, according to an Israeli official, with Pratt & Whitney to manufacture an engine designated as the PW-1120

Israel's purpose is to provide for itself a more sophisticated, locallybuilt aircraft than its own Kfir, which it has been manufacturing since the early 1970s and selling abroad, mostly to Latin American countries.

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## Chemical War Capacity Becomes Major Goal in U.S. Arms Buildup

By Drew Middleton

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New York Times Service NEW YORK - The development of a retaliatory capacity in chemical warfare to deter the Soviet Union has become an essential element in the Defense Department's effort to catch up with Soviet military expansion over the last decade

Although the United States will not be the first to use chemical weapons, a senior Defense Department official said, "we cannot leave ourselves in a position to be unable to respond to Soviet use." Both countries have signed a treaty renouncing the use of chemical and bacteriological warfare.

The Defense Department's program will concentrate on the acquisition of an adequate supply of binary gas, which does not become active until combined in a shell or bomb. And there will be greater emphasis on training for combat in a chemical environment, including the provision of protective clothing and the improvement of combat communications in that environ-

The Pentagon official said that U.S. chemical agents would be stored in the United States and not

#### Soviet Capacity

He charged that the Soviet Unon had used chemical warfare in Afghanistan and Cambodia. Intelligence analysts say that the Soviet Union has a chemical warfare force of 60,000 troops that could use various types of chemical agents and that every Soviet division in Central Europe includes elaborate anti-gas equipment.

Discussion of "the use of poison

gas frightens people," the senior official said, "but it could be con-

sidered a cheaper substitute for muclear warfare that would do far and the pine forests of Germany.

Less damage outside the battle
The old scenarios that en-

At the beginning of World War II, both Britain and Germany had large stocks of various types of gas.

did 20 years ago," the senior offiNeither side used them because cial said. Instead, he said, there Neither side used them because each knew that the other could re-Restoration of a U.S. retaliatory

ability in chemical warfare is only one element in the program to achieve a balance in conventional and nuclear forces with the Soviet Union, which is spending nearly 15 percent of its gross national

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS** product on the military, the Penta-

gon official said. He estimated that it would take five to six years to restore the military balance and that the Reagan administration, having made a start, "can't stop now." A 1983 military budget of nearly \$260 billion is the administration's formula for "an adequate deterrence" in

nuclear and conventional warfare. The official said that in the present situation there was a possibility that the United States might become involved in limited wars in distant parts of the world involving conventional forces, but that escalation into global nuclear war

This outlook, he said, is shifting Pentagon thinking away from the springs from three developments theories of the 1970s, which were last year. The fulfillment of redominated by the questions of "why" the United States might have to fight and "with what means." Today the emphasis is increasingly on "how" a limited war would be fought and on the envisioned officers. The Pentagon between the challenge implicit to meet the challenge implicit ronments that might be encoun- ice to meet the challenge implicit tered, including the deserts of the in expanded forces.

ICEMAN - kcicles dangle from a fireman's hair after a fire in southwest Denver.

visaged a rapid escalation of any

war into strategic nuclear comba

no longer appear as valid as they

must be preparation for limited

wars, including greater emphasis on the role that the Army and the

Marine Corps would play in such

Demand of Greater Cooperation

and the strategic challenges that may face the United States this

decade demand greater coopera-

tion by U.S. allies, the official said.

Japan's agreement to increase military spending is a signal of its awareness of the threat implicit in

the expansion of the Soviet mili-

tary presence in the Far East. The

projected Japanese expansion in

patrol aircraft and anti-submarine

naval forces would, the official predicted, free U.S. naval forces in

the Far East for other missions in

The Pentagon's confidence over

the long-term effectiveness of cur-

rent programs appears, however,

to avoid a critical question. Where is the manpower for a 600-ship

Navy, five more tactical air wings

and two additional Army divi-

The contimistic attitude today

the event of war.

The current balance of power

U.S. Official Confirms Aid to States May Fall Mr. Stockman's congressional By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has publicly confirmed for the first time that some states might suffer a net loss of federal money after 1987 as a result of President Reagan's "New Federalism" proposals.

Administration officials had repeatedly said there would be "no winners or losers" in the return of more than 40 federal programs to the states. In his State of the Union message, Mr. Reagan said there would be a "financially equal swap" if, as he proposed, the federal government assumed all Medicaid costs in exchange for the states' taking over the welfare and food stamp programs.

However, under intensive questioning by Democratic senators, Mr. Stockman said Thursday that the promise of "no winners or losers" applied only to the first phase of the New Federalism initiative, ending in 1987. Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of

Michigan, asked Mr. Stockman, "Are you able to give us assurance that there will be no winners or losers after 1987?" The budget director replied: "No, because you can't make the world stand still. Who knows what's going to hap-pen between now and 1987 or 1995 to state tax bases and so forth?"

Governors and members of Congress have responded cautious-ly to Mr. Reagan's proposals because they feared that their states might lose money in any sweeping realignment of federal and state responsibilities for social welfare and other domestic programs.

"You can't say everything in one breath," Mr. Stockman said in ex-plaining to the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs why the administration had not emphasized the limits of its pledge to protect states from financial loss.

testimony was his first since publication of The Atlantic Monthly article in which he was quoted as expressing doubts about Mr. Reagan's economic recovery program. Mr. Stockman vehemently denied Thursday that he had "misled" or "deceived" Congress

in budget deliberations last year. He deflected most criticism of the president's New Federalism proposals but was taunted by Democrats, who said they no longer trusted his budget figures. Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Demo-

crat of Ohio, told Mr. Stockman: "We trusted you last year, the public trusted you last year and we were deceived, deliberately deceived Mr. Stockman said that "there is

no central budget computer at OMB that I could rig or tinker with or alter in any way." Moreover, he declared, "The notion that anybody has been misled, anybody has been deceived, anything has been rigged is absolutely and utterly without foundation. The reaction to Mr. Stockman

was divided along partisan lines, with Republicans hailing the New Federalism proposal as an innovative effort to return power to the local level. Democrats said it would pit rich states against poor states and divert public attention from serious economic problems.

Mr. Stockman said the plan was in no sense designed to divert attention from the economy. "This," he said, "is a good solution to a different problem," the excessive concentration of decision-making authority at the federal level.

But Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, told Mr. Stockman that the Reagan administration could not sell New Federalism to people who were unemployed, impoverished and hungry. "When you go out and start talk-



David A. Stockman

ing to people about New Federalism," Sen. Jackson said, "they say, 'How do you eat it?'

Mr. Stockman said he knew that there were great disparities in the cash welfare benefits offered in various states. But he said the food stamp program had "washed out the traditional disparities" because poor families receiving low welfare payments were eligible for large alforments of food stamps.

Sen. John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, suggested that there should perhaps be a permanent requirement for states to maintain welfare and food stamp benefits at no less than current levels. Mr. Stockman brushed aside the suggestion. If Congress approved the return of federal programs to the states, he said. "you would not necessarily want it marred by continued federal intru-

The main purpose of the president's proposals is not to eliminate fiscal disparities among the states, he said, but rather to realign feder-al and state responsibilities. He warned that if Congress tried to equalize the fiscal capacity of the states, it would be entering an

# Poll Finds Concern Over U.S. Jobless

By Barry Sussman Weshington Post Service

WASHINGTON --- By a ratio of 2 to 1. Americans say they feel that President Reagan's recovery pro-gram has hurt rather than helped the nation's economy so far, ac-cording to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

But a substantial majority also says Mr. Reagan's tax and spending cuts will have a favorable effect on the economy a year from

Half those interviewed said that economic conditions are getting worse, and only one in six says

they are getting better.
Half continued to see inflation and the high cost of living as the nation's leading problem. But a fifth said unemployment is the main difficulty

#### **Increased Concern Over Jobs**

Concern over unemployment is gher than it has been in more than four years, and is accompa-nied by a widespread expressed belief that the president has shunted aside the poor and working class wealthy than all people equally.

These are some of the key con-

sions in a poli exploring attitudes toward Mr. Reagan, the economy and a number of other

#### Among the findings:

• The nation continues to be sharply polarized over the Reagan presidency, with 32 percent of Democrats but 77 percent of Republicans saying they approve of the way Mr. Reagan is handling his job. Overall, Mr. Reagan's approval rating stood at 52 percent positive and 39 percent negative, almost exactly where it was in a Washington Post-ABC News poll in late November.

• Three of four people said they

there was widespread disapproval of his handling of unemployment, and more than four in 10 said he is going too far in his plan to cut hack or eliminate government social programs." Again, those figures showed virtually no change

 Mr. Reagan has broad support, at least in theory, for his proposals to turn many national programs over to the states. Seventyfour percent of those interviewed said they approve of states "taking over some social programs now run by the federal government." The poll, however, was conducted before it became clear that Reagan wants Congress to reduce funding for many programs before the states take control of them.

 By 78 to 18 percent, the public opposed giving federal tax benefits to private schools that refuse to admit blacks. Mr. Reagan has shelved an Internal Revenue Service regulation denying those schools such benefits. One white in three and eight blacks in 10 said they believe that Mr. Reagan is not sympathetic to the problems of black people in this country.

The poll came as Mr. Reagan was about to seek further spending cuts in Congress.

Further Cuts to Be Sought

The president's opponents doubtless will cite the failure of his program to show results, and will mmer at him for what they view as his favoritism for big business over the working man and the rich over the poor.

But proponents of Mr. Reagan's program also will be able to look to public opinion in making their case. For example, four of five respondents to the poll approved of his decision not to raise taxes, despite recent Congressional pres-

#### '81 Tax Deduction Cut for Americans in Europe and Japan States. For 1981, the IRS figured that the West German costs were only 16 percent higher than those differences in inflation between

By Robert C. Siner International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Cost-of-living deductions for U.S. taxpayers iding in Europe and Japan are sharply lower than they were a year earlier. U.S. officials ascribed most of the drop to the dollar's strength last year.

Tables mailed out with 1981 U.S. income tax forms showed that the deductions, which reduce the amount of income subject to tax. are lower for Americans in every country of Western Europe except Iceland. The deductions declined about 73 percent for those in West Germany and Belgium, 55 percent for France, 48 percent for the Netherlands, 45 percent for Switzerland and 38 percent for Britain. In Eastern Europe, only U.S. citizens living in Romania got an in-

The deductions fell 24 percent for Americans living in Japan but rose 17 percent in Australia, 29 percent in Hong Kong and 41 percent in Malaysia. For most Middle Eastern and Latin American countries, the deductions rose from the In all, the deductions rose in 70

countries, fell in 70 and were un-

changed in 31. U.S. citizens in 13 countries - including Italy, Portugal, Spain, Canada and Argentina - lost their cost-of-living deductions entirely

"We think it's an outrage." said a spokesman for American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based organization that seeks more favorable treatment for Americans living overseas. But, the spokesman said, it is probably too late to seek any changes in the way the deductions are calculated because a new system for taxing overseas Americans takes effect for income earned in 1982 and after. Erle T. Curtis, a State Depart-

ment official who makes up the liv-ing-cost tables for the Internal Revenue Service, said the sharp drops in cost-of-living deductions for Americans in Europe were largely due to the dollar's rise against European currencies last living in the United States. When Because the Internal Revenue

Service uses July currency rates to determine the cost of living for the full year, the changes in deduc-July, the dollar was at or approaching 20-year highs against about 60 percent higher than they major currencies. In July, 1980, the would have been in the United

Cost-of-living deductions for an American family of four living abroad.

\$10,800

\$4,900

W. Germany ..... 9,400 Hong Kong ..... 1,400 9,400 7,900 Britain..... 7,900 4,900 dollar had not yet started its climb. The spokesman for American

France..

Citizens Abroad argued that the IRS would get a more-accurate measure of living costs by using the average of dollar exchange rates for the entire year. The IRS determines the deductions for each country by comparing the cost of living there in dollars for U.S. citizens to the cost of

the dollar buys more, the deduc-Deutsche marks, francs or ven required to live abroad does not. In West Germany, for example tions were particularly large. Last the IRS figured that costs in 1980

in the United States. The cost difference thus narrowed by about 73 percent, lowering the cost-of-living deductions by a similar amount. To figure what a typical American family's costs are, the IRS uses

the pay of an employee at Grade 14, Step 1, of the U.S. government scale. That level was \$37,971 last year. After certain deductions, the IRS calculates, a family of four at such an income level had "spend-able income" in the United States The family's expenses were

about 16 percent higher in West Germany than they would have been in the United States, the IRS figures, so it allows the family to deduct from its 1981 taxable income about 16 percent of its spendable income. The deduction works out to \$2,600. down 73 percent from the \$9,400 deduction the family was allowed a year earlier.

The dollar rose about 38 percent against the Deutsche mark between July, 1980, and July, 1981. But the IRS calculations also take into account other factors, such as the two countries and the rise in the U.S. government pay scale. The cost-of-living deductions

were created by the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, which also provides deductions for the costs of housing, education and annual home leaves. Overseas Americans lobbied hard for change, insisting that they were being treated less kindly than other nations' expatriates. Last year, Congress approved new tax rules for 1982 and after, allowing Americans who live abroad for at least one year to exclude the first \$75,000 of their income and deduct housing costs above a certain level from their taxable income. The amount excluded from income

When the cost-of-living tables came out in November, American Citizens Abroad sent protests to congressmen, but it got little response, the spokesman for the group said. He said congressmen apparently felt they had done enough for overseas Americans with the tax-law changes approved

# Mathematicians Find Key to a Prime Problem

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Two Europeans have devised a rapid solution to a problem that has tantalized mathematicians for centuries: How to determine whether a large number is a prime number, indivisible by any other number except 1 and itself.

According to American mathematicians

whose earlier work set the stage for the achievement, the method can determine within seconds whether a number formed of as many as 100 digits is a prime number. The procedure has evolved over the last two years as computer programs to perform the task The procedure has most recently been test-

ed on a 97-digit number. The number had figured in research on number theory by John Brillhart at the University of Arizona in Tucson. American mathematicians were almost sure that it was a prime number and sent it to two European mathematicians, who had been making rapid progress in the testing procedure.

The two, Hendrik Lenstra at the Mathematical institute of the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands and Henri Cohen of the University of Bordeaux, were able to demonstrate unequivocally in only 77 seconds that the number was prime. With conventional mathematics it might have taken a century or more. With the aid of computers, however, this had been reduced to hours or minutes.

In the view of at least one number theor-

ist, the achievement has raised questions about the so-called public key coding systems, now considered undecipherable. They depend on the apparent impossibility of determining, in any reasonable time, whether a very large number is a multiple of two prime

Thursday, Carl Pomerance of the University of Georgia in Athens, who helped develop the original computer strategy for prime number testing, noted that until recently, quick testing for prime numbers had itself seemed out of reach. Perhaps, he suggested, a similar breakthrough is possible with regard to public key cipher systems.

However, all participants in the research interviewed Thursday agreed that identifying prime numbers did not bear directly on saking such codes. Leonard Adleman of the University of Southern California said that he also doubted that the achievement increased the likelihood that a method would be found to decipher the coding systems, in whose development he played a role.

One of his colleagues in that earlier effort, Ronald L. Rivest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the new meth-od of identifying large prime numbers would, in fact, help in preparing the codes.

Testing whether small numbers are prime can be performed by successively attempting to divide them by numbers running upward from 1. For larger numbers this becomes hopelessly time-consuming, even with the most powerful computers.

Robert Rumely of the University of

Georgia, who, with Mr. Adleman and Mr. Pomerance, devised the original computer procedure, pointed out that this method would require a time comparable to the age of the universe to analyze a number of 100

A trick devised by theorists some time ago he said, is using so-called pseudo prime tests.

Most composite numbers — those that are
not prime — will fail such tests. If a number passes many of them, the probability is very great that it is a prime number. This can be confirmed by attempting to divide the number by a catalogue of residual numbers.

The challenge was to limit the number of necessary tests to a few thousand, leaving a residue of only a few divisors to be used for final testing. If, after passing all the pseudo prime tests, the large number was not divisi-ble by any of the divisors, it would be prime. An algorithm, or mathematical strategy directed toward such a procedure was devel

oped by Mr. Adleman, Mr. Pomerance and Mr. Rumely two years ago but, as Mr. Rumely pointed out Thursday, it was still "nc. very practical."

When William Dubuque, an MIT under-graduate, applied the method to a 60-digit number, the analysis took six hours. Meanwhile, in Europe, Mr. Cohen was exchanging ideas with Mr. Lenstra, who had access to a large computer and whose brother, A.K. Lenstra, "debugged" the program, according to the Americans. Mr. Rumely that said both theoretical and practical innovations by the two finally cut the time to seconds.

## Stringfellow Barr, 84, Dies; **Expanded Great Books Idea**

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Stringfellow Barr, 84, who as president of St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., introduced a radically new curriculum composed entirely of the study of 100 great books, died Tuesday of pneumonia.

On assuming the presidency of the college in 1937, Prof. Barr an-

#### **OBITUARIES**

nounced that its curriculum of elective courses would be dropped in favor of a mandatory, four-year program modeled on courses taught at Columbia University and the University of Chicago, but dif-ferent in that, as Prof. Barr put it, "at St. John's, the program is not one of many courses. It is the en-

tire curriculum."
"Moreover," he said, "where the Columbia and Chicago book lists leaned overwhelmingly toward the humanities, the St. John's freshmen read their Euclid, their Nicomachus, their Archimedes along with their Homer."

Prof. Barr acknowledged that some critics had found the pro-gram authoritarian "because the student is not allowed to choose what he will study." On the other hand, he observed, "For the first

time in possibly 1,500 years, a group of college freshmen has just read Euclid's 'Elements' through." Other authors included in the list, which had grown to 109 books by the time Prof. Barr left St. John's in 1946, were St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Augustine, Chaucer, Copernicus, Dante, Darwin, Dickens, Freud, Goethe,

Hume, Ibsen, Kant, Locke, Marx, Milton, Rabelais, Shakespeare, Tolstoy and Virgil. Prof. Barr, born in Suffolk, Va. served in World War I and was educated at the University of Virginia, Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and the University of Paris. Prof. Barr taught at the University of Virginia from 1924 to 1937 and was also a visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

He was the president of the

Foundation for World Govern-ment from 1948 until 1958. In his last public role, he was a fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., from 1966 to 1969.

#### Sue Carol Ladd HOLLYWOOD (AP) - Sue

Carol Ladd, 72, actress and wife of the late actor Alan Ladd, died Thursday two weeks after suffering a heart attack.

Born Evelyn Lederer, she appeared in motion pictures from 1927 to 1935 under the name Sue Carol, then dropped acting to found her own talent agency. She married Ladd before his first big picture, "This Gun for Hire," was released in 1942. He died in 1964.

#### Heikki Aamio

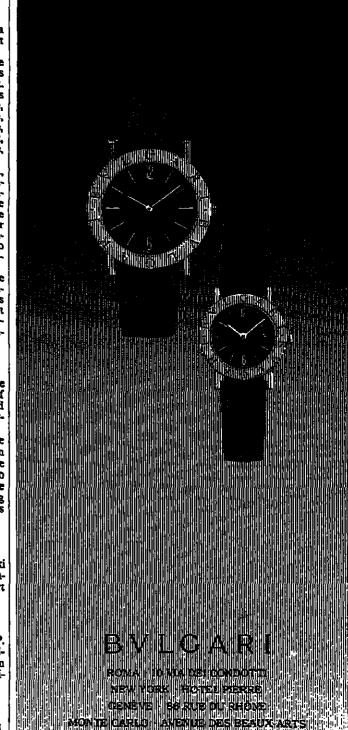
HELSINKI (UPI) — Heikki Aarnio, 37, chief editor of Ilta-Sanomat, died Thursday of a heart

#### Luke P. Carroll

CHICAGO (AP) - Luke P Carroll, 66, a former managing editor of both the Chicago American and the New York Herald Tribune, died Thursday.

#### James J. Convy NEW YORK (NYT) - James J.

NEW YORK (NY1)—James J.
Coovy, 62, chairman of the board
of Gibbs & Cox Inc., naval architects and marine engineers, died
Wednesday.



## Aides Suspect Bay of Pigs Advice Inspired Kennedy Tapes brother's presidency "after the

BOSTON — President John F. Kennedy's decision to tape White Kennedy's decision to tape White in 1973.

The Kennedy's decision to tape with tapes until the Kennedy never listened to any of the tapes and that it was his sent. Sense of history that was the pri
"They are really unintelligible." House conversations was influenced, two close Kennedy aides have theorized, by the behavior of staff members who denied their roles in planning the failed Bay of

Pigs invasion. Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's press secretary, suggested that the system was begun after the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba in 1961 be-cause Kennedy "was quite out-raged at this effort of people disassociating themselves from something that they had been centrally involved in.

"And I think that may have been a motivation for the starting of tapes ... so that he could have an accurate record when he sat down and wrote his view," Mr. Salinger said. The former press secretary, now a correspondent for ABC News, said he was unaware

In television interviews Thursday night and Friday, Evelyn Lin-coin. Kennedy's personal secre-tary, noted that the first recording was made at the time that Kennedy's showdown with the Soviet Union over missiles in Cuba had started in July of 1962. The U.S.backed invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs had taken place early the previous year.

Wanted Crisis Record

"He wanted to be sure and record that, because in the Bay of Pigs there were some who said, 'Go ahead and do it,' and then after it failed they said, 'Well, I never told you to do that.' " Mrs. Lin-coln said. "So he said, 'Well, okay, we'll see, when I write my book I will know exactly." Mrs. Lincoln repeated, however,

mary reason for installing a system to allow recording of meetings and telephone conversations.

coin said, were "inadvertent. He didn't do that purposely." David R. Gergen, the White House director of communications, said Thursday that President Reagan tapes only his interview sessions with journalists. The taped recording of news interview sessions is a long-standing practice of Mr. Reagan and of many other

Recordings that exist of family

telephone conversations, Mrs. Lin-

Benedict Zobrist, director of the Harry S. Truman library in Independence, Mo. said there are 10 tapes that "we think were made in the Oval Office" during Truman's confidence that "Americans will idea of taping time. He said these were not neces-

he said. "You can hear somebody walking across the floor, hear a word here or there. But you can't tell what was said at all." Kennedy's tapes apparently

have been used only once, by one of his brothers, Robert F. Kennedy, the attorney general during the Kennedy administration. He used them in the preparation of "Thir-teen Days," his 1968 book on the Cuban missile crisis, according to Dan H. Fenn Jr., the director of the Kennedy Library in Boston, where the tapes are kept.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, refused to answer questions about the tapes,

transcripts ... are prepared and released " Republicans, including some who had been in the line of fire during the Watergate period, said they found taping distasteful but were restrained in their criticism.

Some of the White House tapes

made under the Nixon administration were used as evidence of a cover-up of the Watergate bur-John Ehrlichman, a senior aide to Nixon who was jailed for his part in Watergate, said, "It's presidential nature, if not human nature, to want to be able to pin down who said what and who gets

credit for what." Mr. Nixon's New York office said he would have no comment. In a sworn affidavit he made in 1975, Mr. Nixon said he got the idea of taping conversations from

# Herald Tribune

Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, February 6-7, 1982 \*

## **History and Context**

Pity poor Clio, the mussed-up muse of history. It sometimes seems as if the old girl is invoked almost as often as national security is to justify a president's doing something he shouldn't have done. So here we are with the Kennedy tapes, fruit of a system installed in JFK's White House, which permitted the late president to record those conversations in his office that he wished to, without the other participants' knowing that their words were being taped. There was a lot wrong with this when Richard Nixon did it, and it doesn't get any prettier with a change of presidents or a change of party.

We begin by noting that, while it is true that such taped conversations make an obvious contribution to the historical record, they can be misleading, too, implying a definitive and exhaustive truth that they don't really convey. Verbatim reports, after all, do not include context, do not necessarily tell you what was said before and what was said after, what the mood was, what was the degree of irony and who might have been setting up or testing or playing games with whom.

In the unique Nixon case, it is true that the tapes, discovered after two starkly conflicting versions of events (Mr. Nixon's and John Dean's) had been put forth, had the virtue of providing a way to judge who had been telling (more nearly) the truth about what was said. And what was being said was relevant to charges in various criminal proceedings. But even so, the built-in shortcomings of such context-free tapes were the stuff of much argument — in and out of court over the meaning of what was recorded.

And it should be noted that the Kennedy tapes, as witnesses to history, would be in a sense even less reliable, not more. That is because Mr. Nixon's undiscriminating system was "voice-activated" and recorded everything, damaging or not. But President Kennedy was at the controls of his, deciding as he went along what part of what conversations to record and what to leave out.

Even with these drawbacks, we expect, the historical justification for ambitious, grandscale recording could be made - but, surely,

it could only be honorably made if the other participants had been warned of what was going on. Here is what we said of Richard Nixon's enterprise in 1973, and we wouldn't change a word of it in relation to John F. Kennedy or Franklin D. Roosevelt, who apparently also engaged in some form of the practice:

"There is, it seems to us, something basically indecent about the president of the United States invading the innocent privacy of the great and the ordinary as they conduct their business at the highest level of the American government. We agree with Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), who said that a person chatting privately with the president 'is entitled to be told' that his remarks are being taped .... 'History' is an utterly inadequate justification for the indecency of taping conversations without a forewarning."

One of the arguments all administrations make for the maintenance of privacy in their various deliberations is that individuals will not feel free to speak their minds and to offer controversial or accident-prone advice if they are fearful that what they have said will be made public to their subsequent chagrin. This unexceptionable principle certainly was invoked in the Kennedy years to press the claim of secrecy — do you remember how much tut-tutting there was on this count when Adlai Stevenson's dovish counsel in the Cuban missile crisis was revealed? Well, it does seem to us, as a further argument against this kind of taping operation, that advisers will feel no more confident or secure in offering advice ir a "leak-free" environment so long as it is possible that someone is taping their comments for subsequent disclosure in a form over which they will have no con-

Speaking of leaks and speaking of dear Clio, we found most arresting a White House telephone log note from April 3, 1963. The subject of President Kennedy's talk with Robert McNamara is recorded as "Use of polygraphs in tracing Defense leaks." Some

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Mubarak's Own Act

Anwar Sadat was bound to be a tough act to follow as president of Egypt, but Hosni Mubarak, who has been in Washington this week, is establishing himself as his own man. It is beside the point to ask whether he could have made his predecessor's breakthrough to Israel. The test for Mr. Mubarak is whether he can adjust Egypt's policy to his own more modest personal style and, in particular, to the imminent recovery of the final territory Egypt lost to Israel in the 1967 war.

ician is known by his ener Mr. Sadat made many. This was not all bad, since a good number of his enemies, inside and outside Egypt, were made enemies by his Israel initiative. Isolation, however, was not a condition that Mr. Mubarak needed or wanted to sustain, and he has moved to accommodate many of the domestic elements - the violence-prone Moslem extremists excluded - and foreign governments that were alienated during the Sadat period. He is taking Egypt back into a more traditional role in respect both to radical and conservative Arab regimes. With a timing obviously meant to strengthen his bargaining position in Washington, he threw out a line to Mos-

cow, in the name of "nonalignment." In short, Mr. Mubarak is holding to the new Sadat line of friendship with the United

States and peace with Israel, but he is also trying to restore some of the old Nasser line of broader ties in the Arab and Communist worlds. This effort comes to a focus on the issue of Egypt's approach to the Palestinian autonomy talks now that recovery of the rest of the Sinai is only a few months away.

Mr. Mubarak's evident standard for an autonomy agreement with Israel is that the agreement draw in mainline Palestinians. This alone, he evidently feels, will allow him to restore Feynt's standing with its fellow Arab states. By contrast, the Israeli government wants an agreement that excludes mainline Palestinians, whose political claims

Mr. Mubarak is the one on the right track. Some of the words he is using in respect to the Palestinians, such as "self-determination" and "national entity," are not in the Camp David texts. But the gist of what he is demanding - Palestinian participation in a process whose outcome will be settled by mutual Arab-Israeli consent - is exactly what Menachem Begin committed Israel to at Camp David. Jimmy Carter made the same commitment for the United States. Unfortunately, Ronald Reagan has yet to make clear that he accepts it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# **Regulated Reporting**

The dubious proposals advanced in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to license journalists have so far survived the denunciation of Western editors. But now they face a more formidable threat: embrace, by imitation, from South Africa.

An official South African commission has proposed a law to make it illegal to hire an unlicensed journalist or publish reports from any such journalist. The commission contends that its proposals - which the government indicates it is eager to enact — are a response to the "onslaught" of hostile propaganda about South Africa from all sides, including "the English-speaking white Western democratic' world."

Yet, with characteristic South African

bluntness, the commission invokes its real concern. Citing the country's "First- and Third-World population mix," it worries that unregulated reporting could have "a much greater impact upon the often unsophisticated, half-illiterate mind."

In other words, regulated reporting would bave just the right kind of impact.

Until now, South Africa's friends have pointed to a relatively free press as one of the few signs that Pretoria is the capital of a democratic society. This proposal would go a long way toward making the press yet another instrument of entrenched white political power. The only thing democrats can register about such proposals is disgust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

South African Press Freedom

Visitors to South Africa are often surprised by the apparent freedom of the press. This freedom has been steadily diminished, but enough remains to be of value. If the recommendations just published by a committee under Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn are made law, even that will be put in doubt. A closer

confinement of the press must have a damaging effect on South African life. Even the most optimistic predictions for the country foresee difficult but unavoidable adjustments for white South Africans. For that they will need as much information as possible. How will they get it without a free press?

- From The Times (London).

#### Feb. 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Insanity Plea

NEW YORK - Mr. Henry K. Thaw's plea of insanity as an excuse for the murder of Stanford White came near total collapse today under the hammering by District Attorney Jerome. After humiliating Dr. Charles Wylie of Pittsburgh, who appeared as an insanity expert to prove Mr. Thaw is insane, Mr. Jerome caused the testimony of two important witnesses to be thrown out entirely. The first of these was the prisoner's second cousin, whose purpose it was, by testifying that the witness' (ather died in an insane asylum, to establish a herditary trait of insanity in the defendant, Mr. Jerome declared that neither law nor medicine took into account collateral branches of the family in such attempted proof.

1932: Voorhis Dies

NEW YORK - John R. Voorhis, grand old man of Tammany Hall and one of the most colorful figures in politics, died here today at the age of 102. He lived in New York for 100 years and held political office almost continuously for 60 years. Never feeble, even when he reached the century mark, he was prompt at his office every morning, and he marched in the last Tammany Hall parade, saying that the only time be would ride with his Tammany friends would be at his own funeral. He was once out of office in 1910, since Mayor Gaynor thought him too old -- he was then 80 - but Tammany chiefs thought otherwise, and they had the post of superintendent of public buildings created for him.



'I Hope Her Sausages Are Insured.'

## Haig a Hostage to Fortune on Poland Policy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Everyone needs a hobby, and Teddy Gleason's hobby is stiff-ening U.S. foreign policy. He is head of the International Longshoremen's Association, and if the Reagan administration will not seriously restrict trade with the Russian and Pol-ish regimes that are brutalizing Poland's labor movement, Gleason's men may do it.

Gleason's foreign policy would be a distinct improvement on the government's. The government has paid \$71 million to U.S. banks in lieu of interest payments Poland owes on loans that the U.S. government guaranteed. The payment was contrary to the law, which requires prior notice of default. Indeed, the purpose of this surreptitious payment was to prevent Po-land from being declared in default, which would disrupt East-West trade and efforts to resuscitate detente.

"The United States," says Secretary of State Alexander Haig, "has made it clear that we will not do business as usual with either Po-land or the Soviet Union while repression in Poland continues." It is highly unusual to ignore U.S. law in order to subsidize Poland's martial law. To do otherwise, Haig says, would "bring down the temple of Western unity." Temple? All that would be brought down would be the earnings of some foolish bankers.

Eastern Europe's economies, which help sus-tain Russia's war economy, have received Western loans four times the value of all U.S. aid to Western Europe during the Marshall

Plan. Russia is so pressed for hard currency, it is asking Japanese and West German compa-nies to stretch out payments for goods shipped to Russia. Yet, as the Wall Street Journal says, the administration is "slipping into tacit collaboration with martial law by making it easier for the Soviet bloc to finance repression."

Haig has had his way with the U.S. response to Poland's crisis and has become a hostage to fortune. He says the crisis has just begun and the United States must hold all serious measures in reserve for when the going gets rough. But what additional suffering by Poland could provoke action from people who worship at the "temple" of allied unity?

In Cuba, Russia long ago repealed the Mon-roe Doctrine, and now, with the arrival of heavy bombers, advanced fighters and 63,000 tons of war material, it is shredding whatever is left of whatever agreement was reached at the end of the Cuban missile crisis. Haig is adamant, and correct, concerning the need for difficult decisions about El Salvador and the source of much other violence, Cuba. But he seems oblivious to certain problems inherent in the conduct of foreign policy in a democra-cy — oblivious to the practical consequences of symbolism, and to the demoralizing symbolism of U.S. policy regarding Poland.

Always, but especially when the president is preoccupied with domestic policy, the nation needs a secretary of state with some of Dean

Acheson's attributes - someone articulate, in-Acheson's attributes — someone articulate, intellectual, elegant, ironic, at ease with himself,
and justifiably confident of his ability to argue
the U.S. case before skeptical elites at home
and abroad. This combination of attributes is
rare, but Haig's lack of them is a problem compounded by a policy toward Poland that is certain to paralyze the nation's will.

In the early 1970s, the rhetoric of detente —
the "end of the Cold War," "an era of negotiation, not confrontation," accords on "principles of conduct" — subverted public support

ples of conduct" — subverted public support for diplomatic and defense measures arduous enough to prevent détente from becoming what it became: a recipe for U.S. retreat and an incitement to Russian expansionism. Haig then understood the problem and was a corrective force.

Today, administration policy regarding Po-land is generating confusion and lassitude that will color defense and foreign policy debates generally. Haig argues that paying Poland's in-terest charges is the "tough" policy because it keeps Poland under the burden of debt. That argument is entertainingly brassy, but even if it were true it would be politically unwise.

Someone who argues that subsidizing Poland's generals is toughness will find that, when he turns to talking of other, more recognizable forms of toughness in Central America, the public is not deferential, or com-

also undergone à qualitative

change. Countries on the United States' friendly list are now fur-

nished the most advanced equip-

ment, whether or not it fits their

needs, and this spurs the arms

sell F-16 iet fighters to Pakistan.

for instance, has prompted India

to buy Mirage-2000s from France.

Similarly, the countries of Latin

America are beginning to clamor

for fancier weapons following the

weapons than the Middle East. The New York Times reporter

Leslie Gelb, formerly a national security expert in the Carter ad-

ministration, estimates that Israel and its Arab adversaries now have

nearly as many conventional weapons as are deployed by both NATO and the Warsaw Pact in

Europe.

Military expenditures in the

meanwhile, by a prolifer-

No area is more inundated with

U.S. sale of F-16s to Venezuala.

The administration's decision to

# Runners of the Arms Race Ignore Warnings

WASHINGTON — Albert Einstein denounced the atomic homb he conceived. Dwight Eisenhower disowned the military-industrial complex to which he had belonged. And last week, shortly before he retired, Adm. Hyman Rickover cautioned against the defense establishment

he helped to construct. Yet warnings of that kind by such prestigious figures have done nothing to curb the global race in both nuclear and conventional weapons, which is hurtling forward at alarming speed.

The latest issue of the annual survey "World Military and Social Expenditures" calculates that defense budgets now total \$550 bil-lion a year, of which about \$100 billion goes into the growing stockpile of nuclear weapons.

Thus, more than ever before in its history, mankind faces two dangers. One is that it will simply blow itself to smithereens and be

By Stanley Karnow supplanted by some new species has been steadily declining, with

that, as Rickover wryly suggested, "might be wiser" than human beings evidently bent on their own destruction. The other is that the advanced and developing nations will bleed themselves to death through escalating military expenditures that are slowly but surely wrecking their economies

The Reagan administration is plainly paying little heed to these dangers. Its aim is to base its foreign policy on a formidable war machine, even though its military outlays are a prime factor in the budget deficit that threatens to prolong the recession.

The Soviet Union is even worse. in proportionate terms, the Krem-im probably devotes twice as much to military programs than do the United States and the other countries of the Western alliance. As a consequence, Soviet productivity

the result that the Russians cannot survive without imports of nearly everything from grain to modern technology.

Worse still is the performance of

the poor nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which are increasingly squandering their scarce resources on sophisticated arms. According to Ruth Leger Sivard, author of the survey on military expenditures, these countries have an average per capita income of less than \$700 a year. But they purchased \$64 billion worth of foreign weapons between 1970 and 1979.

The United States, the Soviet Union and France are locked in a fierce rivalry to sell arms overseas. U.S. weapon sales rose from \$1 bil-

lion in 1970 to \$16 billion in 1980, and the Reagan administration is actively soliciting business. Under Reagan, arms sales have

Middle East, on a per-capita basis, are five times larger than those in Europe. The region clearly has the capacity to explode in devastating conflict. This phenomenon is being

## The UN's Role in Peacekeeping

By Jonathan Power

fectively. Moreover, when finance

is sought from a great power, it is

bound to raise anxieties. Finally,

on the use of force, the UN Char-

ter is quite explicit: While it en-

courages "regional arrangements"

for the settlement of disputes and

the maintenance of peace and se-

curity, the United Nations,

through the Security Council, is the only grouping of nations that has the authority to mandate the

use of weapons in peacekeeping

in peacekeeping? Or is it too bogged down by great power disputes and traditional Soviet

hostility to UN intervention?

While it is true that the Russians

are cautious about peacekeeping they have from time to time judged

it the wiser course of action, even

if they are not prepared to pay for

Can the UN become more active

operations.

L ONDON — The peacekeeping operation mounted by the Organization of African Unity in Chad is not going well and raises the question: Should not peace question: Should not peace the left to the United March 1888. keeping be left to the United Nations, which has the experience, the money and the authority, once appropriate resolutions are passed, to do a more expert and acceptable job?

This is not to question the critical role the OAU force has played so far. It has made possible the re-moval of the Libyans, and it has exerted a calming influence, at least in Ndjamena. But its position is tennous, it is below strength, it has severe logistical and communihas severe logistical and communi-cations problems and it is desper-

ately short of cash. The Nigerians have decided to take the Chad peacekeeping ques-tion to the United Nations. It is revealing to trace the series of events that convinced them that the UN is a sounder authority than the OAU.

The Nigerians began by think-ing, in the face of OAU prevarica-tion, that they could do the job of bringing peace to Chad by them-selves. In April, 1979, a Nigerian battalion arrived with light weap-ons and a few armored vehicles. The force was shot at by several factions — there were 11 at that point - and the Nigerian commander did not know who the enemy was or whether the Nigerians had the authority to shoot, and in what circumstances. The battalion was withdrawn three months later.

This was followed in January, 1980, by the first attempt at sending in an OAU force, comprising Guinea, Benin and Congo. Only the Congolese got there. The recent effort, although more successful, has left the Nigerians, its Critics can point to their refusal in recent years to agree to the reits backbone, feeling sore. Not the

least of their gripes is their conviction that they are being under-mined by the OAU forces' chief outside paymaster, the United States. It is said that Washington has not come through with the amounts of cash it promised and the widely respected former president of Nigeria, Gen. Olusegum Obasanjo, tells me that the United States were effect the OAU free in Lebanon and to contingency preparations for a UN military One of the real worries about the United Nations is the back-of-States, even after the OAU force

went in, inexplicably supplied weaponry to the rebel forces of Mr. Hissene Habré. Regional peacekeeping efforts are not, it seems, the simple answer to external interference that some suggest. While it is comparatively straightforward to ask countries to produce half a dozen bat-talions of infantry, only a very few countries possess the signals, supconstructed system. ply units and traffic control neces-If the arrival of the Chad probsary to make the force function ef-

lem on the doorstep of the United Nations helps stimulate profound debate on the future course of peacekeeping, Chad's tribulations will not have been entirely in vain. The writer is editorial adviser to

the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

force separating Israel and Egypt, or their determined opposition to a UN Sinai peacekeeping mission. But, to be fair, one must point to their acquiescence in the UN force

the envelope way peacekeeping is now organized. In the UN's early years it was the responsibility of Ralph Bunche. More recently, Brian Urquhart has been the mastermind. Urquhart is a brilliant im-proviser who can run a highly dis-ciplined and effective operation on a shoestring. But he succeeded be-cause of his enormous prestige rather than because of a carefully

ation of the nuclear industry. Fifty-five countries are operating or building nuclear reactors, and 12 of them have spurned the nonprol-

iferation treaty — meaning they oppose banning weapons. Israel, India and South Africa are capable of building bombs, and may al-ready have them. Pakistan is prob-In his swan song on Capitol Hill last week, Adm. Rickover con-

fessed that he was not proud of his role in creating the nuclear subma-rine. He would get rid of them all, what's the difference whether we have 100 nuclear submarines or 200...? You can sink everything

on the oceans several times over with the number we have, and so can they .... They take up a lot of time and money."
His answer? "Outlaw nuclear

weapons to start with, then we outlaw nuclear reactors, too." But his words are likely to be ig-

nored, just as those of Finstein and Eisenhower were. And there may be nobody to remember his fearful forecast: "I think we will probably destroy ourselves." ©1982, Tribuse and Register Syndicate.

Response on Malta

There is much to see and to com-ment on in Malta. Mr. Markham chose to report and to highlight (IHT, Jan. 4) some incidents. These span a ten-year administration by a government which was returned, in three successive elections, by a democratic popular vote in which an average 95 per-

cent of the electors participated.

By contrast, I could note elections in other countries where with a participation averaging 52 percent of the electorate, political parties attracting a minority of popular votes won a disproportionate majority of scats, in accordance with constitutional provi-sions. This happens in the United States and other countries where democracy prevails - New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom for example.

Your correspondent said the election results showed that Mr. Mintoff did not have the support of the majority of Maltese. The fact is that Mr. Mintoff's party won seven out of 13 districts. This is evidence of the strength of proportional representation in putting into power those who win more electoral constituencies.

Also, the Nationalists, despite

help from the U.S., many European countries, and other quarters, failed to get a parliamentary majority. Regarding what is called Mr. Mintoff's suppression of the British press, there was no such suppression despite the systematic campaign they carried out to und-ermine Malta's lawful government. It was only the media denying us a right to reply to damaging features such as those appearing in The Times and on the BBC, whose correspondents were not allowed to

enter Malta to cover the elections. Of the church-government relations, your correspondent is defi-nitely unjust in stating that the Malta Labor Party has pursued a campaign against the once powerful Roman Catholic Church He states that Mr. Mintoff closed church-run hospitals. This is not a fact; all the government wanted was free hospitalization for the Maltese people.

As to the description of Malta's ties with Libya as the hallmark of its foreign policy, it is to be stated that Malta's foreign policy is that of nonalignment and equidistance from both superpowers. This policy is today formally accepted by Italy and France on one side and by the USSR on the other side. The USA, too, has stated that it

respects this policy.
As regards the oil-storage agree ment with the USSR, the Maltese government considers it only as a commercial agreement and there is no reason to beleive that the USSR is using it for strategic purposes. This is supported by the fact that had the US government any evi-dence of the oil being used for purposes other than commercial, it would most certainly have protested with my government.

A.E. CAMILLERI Chargé d'Affaires

Embassy of Malta.

As an American citizen and longterm resident of Europe, I'm outraged at idea of U.S. and allies (some) making this "show-biz" ex-travaganza. The Poles have enough grief (no salt in their wounds please). Let's drop the image of infantile naiveté, which no longer enhances the nation. Cannot the West muster discreetly, subtly, quietly decisive persuasion, pursue economic pressure, negotiate sanctions, etc? Let's dig into sophistication and savoir-faire of today's polities. Let's rehearse our lines. Let's get our "act together" and then in-vite the East, West and Third World as spectators.

Save Reagan's performances for old TV movie sales abroad EDITH RYDMAN.

Confine Disney World to our

shores to protect the tourist trade.

L'Etang la Ville, France.

### Let Iran Be Iran?

Gosh! A TV spectacular on Po-land starring Rounie Reagan, Maggie Thatcher, Helmut Schmidt, Frankie Sinatra and many, many more. The mind boggles. It might even become a serial (Poland, Afghanistan, El Salvador — oops, scratch that one — SAM WELLER.

**Baffling Syndrome** 

Re "Let Poland Be Poland," it is baffling to read of the "more dig nified than thou" syndrome pre vailing in Britain and Europe. "A frivolous approach," simper vari-ous spokesmen. Meanwhile, the U.S. stands alone in taking action, of any kind. R.H. MACKENZIE

Bromsgrove, England.

#### Food for Thought

It's good to know that the good old USA can still be counted upon in times of crises. While Austria manages to house and feed 50,000 Polish refugees, while most of Europe is sending much-needed food and supplies to Poland, the United States provides entertainment for the hungry Poles with a "TV Spectacular.

ERNESTO AUERBACH

## Herald-Libune

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# It's Not Nice, It's Nasty

by Richard Eder

NTIBES, France — For the last 15 years Graham Greene has been living in an unremarkable fourth-floor apartment overlooking this Cote d'Azur port: a quiet, chusive presence. It is not that the townspeople do not know about him - he tries to be away during the tourist rush but they respect the fact that even when he is not off to the Congo or Paraguay or Pana-

At the Auberge Provençale, where Greene eats after walking across town, the owner turns down requests from neighbors who want to be introduced. "He is a great writer," the owner says, "and he must be respected." He is accordingly overwhelmed and baffled by the noise surging now around Greene. "It is a sharm what they are doing to kim." he want shame what they are doing to him," he says.

A writer who kept his personal life so much out of the way that his autobiography, "A Sort of Life," stops in his 20s, Greene has made a public issue of a private anguish in order to campaign against what he calls organized crime and police corruption in Nice, 10 miles down the coast. In reply, the mayor of Nice, Jacques Médecin, sometimes accused of being linked with the underworld, charged Greene with "spitting in the soup." Nice-Matin, a newspaper opposed to Médecin, said that the only scandal was Greene's impudence.

Since he wrote a letter to The Times of London two weeks ago, Greene has been saying publicly that he has proof that at least two policemen, a lawyer and a judge in Nice are corrupt and that their corruption, and the activities of organized crime, is protected at high-er levels. He says he is working on a pamphlet to denounce the corruption.

Nice's reputation for corruption is all but a national verity in France; at least two gangs one Corsican, one made up of European emigrés from North Africa - have fought over gambling and other profitable activities for years. At one point part of the police force was charged with moonlighting as burglars; more recently both of the principal casinos were closed for irregularities.

Greene's charges, therefore, were not in themselves particularly startling. The startling thing was that, when a bit of the local unsavoriness touched a corner of his own life, he decided to test what a world reputation could do against a series of tightknit local arrangements in a city that has enjoyed its own brand of Mediterranean turnioil for about 2,000 years.

In 1960, when Greene was in the Congo, he became friendly with a French-Swiss couple who had two children, both girls. In 1966, family had moved to Juan-les-Pins, just down the coast. The friendship continued, becoming

almost that of a family. The oldest daughter, Martine, married a man from Nice named Daniel. The marriage broke up in 1979 after a number of incidents. broke up in 1979 after a number of incidents. After a divorce giving Martine custody of their daughters — though she was obliged to give the father visiting rights and live no more than a quarter mile away from him — Daniel went to the house of Martine's parents, where the older daughter was visiting, assaulted Martine's father and took the child.

The police took no action against Daniel: when Greene began investigating, he found that Daniel had a long criminal record and was on close terms with a number of police officers and at least one judge. Although Daniel owned a modest real estate business, he drove expensive cars and lived flashily. A French newspaper reported he had been close-ly involved with one of Nice's major gambling

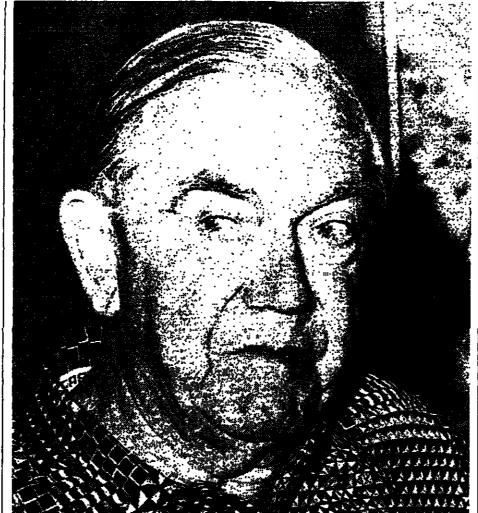
"I found that Martine's lawyer was regularly visiting Daniel all during the divorce proceedings," Greene says in an interview here. "Another policeman was accepting a special price on an apartment from him."

Martine, fearing her second daughter would be taken, left France with her. Greene, con-vinced she was the victim of a system of corruption that protected her former husband, began his campaign. His first step was to try to give back his Legion of Honor to the govern-ment. "They returned it to me," he notes, "say-ing that only my death or disgrace could forfeit it, and that having it might be useful to

In 1980 Greene appealed to Alam Peyrefitte, a writer who was also minister of justice under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. "He moved like lightning." Greene recalls. "In a few days a special inspector general was sent to Nice. He had expected to spend 24 hours with the police here; instead he spent four days and he told me later that the situation was hornifying.'

A local judge was transferred as a result, but the investigation flagged during the election campaign. Greene waited for it to be taken up again after the Socialists under François Mitterrand came to power. "I have as much confidence in the Socialists as in the former government," he says. "Maybe a little more."

"It is not a political thing," he continues.
"But I thought I would give it a little push. I remember one man from the Interior Ministry told me: Nice has a wall. It consists of the milieu of dishonest police, dishonest judges; not all but some. He told me they were having



Graham Greene.

great difficulty in piercing the wall, that one day they will find a hole in it and it will all

Greene's letter to The Times of London, he says, was designed to make the hole. Some angry counterattacks have fallen down to Antibes, at least. In one newspaper, Daniel said that Martine's mother had been Greene's misthat Martine's mouse man this was long ago, tress. The writer says that this was long ago, and that his relationship with the family long been one of close friendship.

Did he think this effort would make any permanent difference? "I don't know," he says. "It has been a bombshell here. The dossier has just been sent to the new minister of justice. If it helps correct the injustice to an innocent woman and her two children it will be worthwhile. I think of all the people who don't have an eminent writer to push their

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# Graham Greene, On Friendly Soil

by Alan Levy

FIENNA - When that eminently cinematic novelist, Graham Greene, re-turned to the scene of his greatest movie, "The Third Man," to publi-cize the German publication of his memoirs. he promptly refused to give interviews, except

for an hour on the Austrian radio.

"Graham is almost painfully shy and doesn't like being interviewed," his publisher, Hans Polak, pleads. And indeed, Greene does sound a bit intimidated on the air. But, at a semi-intimate press dinner, the reluctant liter-ary lion proves a voluble, outspoken and charming guest as he chats about such topics as Vienna, corruption in Nice ("The only title I can think of for what I am going to write about it is Zola's: 'J'Accuse' ") and writers in prison for their politics ("I object to writers being in prison other than for crimes"). Clubby and tweedy at 77, Greene declines to

give an after-dinner speech, but is open to questions from the moment he saunters in for cocktails. Inevitably, he is asked how Vienna had changed since his "Third Man" days of four-power occupation, seedy scavenging and corruption in the rubble of a bomb-devastated

Conceding that the change is immense, Greene, who has been back here four or five times, goes on to note that "There was an enormous change just between February of 1947, when I came here looking for a story. and three or four months later, when I re-turned with Carol Reed, the director, to discuss where shooting should take place." Various ruins and all the thriving black-market restaurants had vanished. "I had to say over and over again: 'But what I wrote was perfectly accurate. It was like that three months ago.'"

Equally accurate was the diluted penicillin racket, with its side effects of death and deformity, led by the unforgettable Harry Lime in "The Third Man." Many months later in London, Greene says, a surgeon took two friends to see the film. "He was surprised to find them subdued and depressed by a picture he had enjoyed." Greene recalls. "They then told him that at the end of the war when they were with the Royal Air Force they had themselves sold penicillin in Vienna. The possible consequences of their act had never before occurred to

In the world of spoiled priests, sensitive toughs and doubting believers who inhabit the tear-gas bomb."

pages of what is known as "Greeneland," corruption is endemic, but Greene sees it as epidemic, too: "Once one has seen a dead child in a ditch in Vietnam or Mexico in the time of religious purges" or Haiti under Papa Doc Duvalier or Cuba under Batista, one is no longer inventing fictions called "The Quiet Americans and the Cuba under Batista or Cuba under Batista. "The Power and the Glory" or "The Comedians" or "Our Man in Havana." No. says Greene, "This land is not my land. It's the world as it is."

Greene has recently finished writing "a comic novel with a slightly sad ending that will cause a little bit of a scandal in Spain." It is about a modern Don Quixote, in this case, a parish priest who, "under curious circumstances and against his will, is made a monsignor and goes traveling. His views are not alto-gether in accord with the teachings of the church." (Neither are Greene's. As one of Catholicism's more-celebrated converts, he remarks: "I have so much admiration for the pope as a personality and a political figure and for his courage that I wish he'd left the subject

of contraception alone.")

And now, he says, "I'm planning a short nonfiction book on the corruption in the city of Nice, which is almost beyond belief. There are magistrates who are not to be trusted, lawyers who can be bought, the worst criminal milieu in France and a police force that plays with the milieu. They've already taken notice of what I'm doing and strange un-pleasantnesses have happened."

In another conversation, Greene elaborates on this by saying that, late last year, he got a phone call at his home in Antibes, asking whether he would receive three members of ltaly's Red Brigades. When Greene said no. he was asked why not. "Because I would have to leave France the next day," he replied. "I have the impression," Greene continues, "that Nice is a hideout when things are hot for the Red Brigades." Since his phone number is not listed, he has his suspicions as to "how they got

At the dinner, he is asked, "With so many subjects for a writer to look into, why pick such a small and silly subject as the corruption

"Because it has affected my friends person-ally and even my own life," he replies. Is the writer taking any precautions? Tight-lipped as the anti-hero of a Graham Greene entertainment, Greene replies, "One has a

# From Out of the Blue, 2 'Lost' Old Masters

by Souren Melikian

ARIS - After years of frantic art hunting by dealers and auctioneers, not to mention art historians, it would seem almost impossible that two important works by a major artist of the 17th century should suddenly surface.

But this has just happened in Paris, where two large-size paintings by Simon Vouet (1590-1649), the key figure in the emergence of French classicism, have turned up out of the blue, each one with a different provenance. They might have continued to remain unknown by all save their owners - whose names have not been made public, in keeping with French auction room custom — if they



Vouet's "Allegory of Fortune."

had not decided to sell them at auction. The works will be included in the old master sale to be conducted by Lucien Solanet on March 5. Discoveries of this kind do happen from

time to time. An unrecorded Cranach appeared at Sotheby's a decade ago; more recently an unforgettable Dirck Bouts surfaced, again at Sotheby's, in April, 1980. But discoveries rarely take place in pairs, particularly concerning a rare artist such as Vouet, whose recorded works number less than 100.

Technically speaking, the earlier of the two "new" Vouet pictures is not unknown: It was sold at the Hotel Drouot in 1892 as part of the famous Giron de Buzaringue collection and was illustrated in the sale catalog with a photographic plate in mellow brown shades. However, art historians seldom look up auction records. No mention is made of its existence in the only existing monograph on Vouet, written in 1962 by William Crelly, "The Painting of Simon Vouet," and no photograph of it has ever been published in any book.

Simon was the son of Laurent Vouet, a painter attached to the French court whose work does not appear to have survived. Simon's gifts were precociously awakened in trust the account of the 18th-century coanoisseur and dealer Mariette, he was only 14 when
he was called to England by a French noblewoman who commissioned him to do her por-

living as a successful portraitist in London; alas, we know nothing about his English peri-

In 1611, Vouet went off to Turkey with the French ambassador to the court of Islanbul. He spent a year in the Turkish capital but, strangely enough, this seems to have left no imprint whatever in his known work. He was back in Venice in late 1612 and a few months later moved to Rome, where he spent the next 14 years of his life.

The ambitious Vouet was soon established as the coming young foreigner of the Caravaggesque generation. By 1618, he was painting large compositions such as "The Temptation of St. Francis," still to be seen in St. Lorenzo di Lucina in Rome. His handling of faces and postures at that time has the theatrical touch of Caravaggio if not quite the same power, and his chiaroscuro puts him in the same league as the "Tenebrosi," as his Cara-vaggio-obssessed colleagues were labeled. He soon became the rage of the town. In 1620 he was called to Genoa to decorate the palace of

the powerful Doria family.

Four years later, he was back in Rome. where his protector, Cardinal Barberini, now Pope Urban VIII, got him innumerable com-missions. So thoroughly adjusted to his Italian surroundings was this brilliant northerner who had made good in the European capital of the arts that he married a young woman painter, Virginia da Vezzo, in 1626. Many of his pic-tures preserved in Rome — in the Church of St. Peter, the Capitol Museum and elsewhere
— date from that year, which marks the high

tide of his Italianate style. Yet it is then that a dramatic change took place in his manner that not only affected his own art but indeed the fate of French painting as a whole. Suddenly, Vouet switched to a lighter color scheme. His figures lost their agitated appearance, acquiring on the contrary a serenity unknown to the Caravaggesque move-

His first painting in the new style, dated 1626, is in the National Gallery in Rome. A year later, the French master was called to Paris by the Cardinal de Richelieu, King Louis XIII's chief minister. At the request of the king. Vouet established his residence in the Louvre Palace. His activity was intense. With-in a short time, he established a close rapport with the king, whom he taught the art of drawing. He worked successively in the Palais du Luxembourg for the Queen Mother, in the Chateau de Rueil for the Cardinal de Richelieu and in the Palais Royal. In fact, he worked for almost any important member of the aristocra-

cy who had money and patronized the arts.

It is about that time that Vouet must have painted "The Allegory of Fortune" that will be sold at Drouot, Lucien Solanet believes it may have formed part of a decorative group of paintings set into the paneling of a mansion.
The slanting composition, with the young draped woman leaning to the right, implies a matching painting in reverse orientation. Yet, this is no trifling ornamental piece. The reflective smile of the young woman conveys a feeling of subdued mirth. Gone is the tempestuous mood of the earlier Caravaggesque period. In.
its serene happiness there is already a suggestion of the inner life that was to come out during Vouet's full maturity.

This is illustrated by the second painting discovered by Solanet. Hitherto unrecorded, it is one of the the most impressive paintings of its

repressed suffering and resignation, the look of premature lucidity and understanding of the young girl looking back as she holds the two dogs are not even remotely related to the master's earlier Italian style. Nor is the landscape, which is not just a setting, as it would be in the Caravaggesque school. The threatening atmosphere contributes to the sense of impending doom. Even the cerie look of the dogs adds to the touch of ambiguous tragedy.

By the standards of European institutions, one detail speaks against the picture. Diana's left breast, originally bare, was overpainted a short while after Vouet completed his work. The quality of the paint and the crackles leave little doubt about that. The instigator might have been the aging Madame de Maintenon later in the century when the bigoted spouse of King Louis XIV could not bear the sight of To try to remove the added layer of paint

would be taking a big chance, since there is no way of ascertaining just what the original paint looks like underneath. Such an early alteration is best left as it is.

American buyers would probably not mind the alteration. They were the first to rediscover French 17th-century masters, partly through commercial exhibitions such as the 1946 display at Wildenstein's, and partly too through the work of French art historians such as Charles Sterling, who stressed the importance of that school. For years, U.S. buyers had the floor all to themselves. As late as the 1970s, the finest works anctioned at Drouot often landed in the lap of U.S. foundations. Such was the case among others of the superb allegorical still life of "The Five Senses" by Linard, reportedly bought in 1972 by the New York dealer Paul Rosenberg, later sold to Norton Simon and currently on view at the Grand Palais in the whittiers of "Franch 17th Con-Palais, in the exhibition of "French 17th-Century Paintings in U.S. Collections."

There is nothing like the second Vouet at the

Grand Palais. The estimate put on the picture —800,000 to 1 million francs — is surprisingly low. It reflects the expert's caution in view of the restoration, which in my opinion is hardly relevant. The work stands as high in Vouet's centre as did the "Flight Into Egypt" in Poussin's. That painting sold in London last year for £1.65 million and it would not be at all surprising if the Vouet went the same way via



## **Boy Meets Boy** Hollywood's Hard Sell

by Peter J. Boyer

OLLYWOOD — For months now. homosexual communities across the United States have been noticing that the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. has taken an uncommon interest in

Fox representatives have been showing up at gay bars, passing out free tickets to film screenings. Studio field men have been roaming gay neighborhoods, recruiting volunteers for audience research tests. Fox movie posters have been arriving in the mail at businesses catering to homosexuals.

It happens that homosexuals have been

identified by Fox research as a "primary con-"Making Love" — a conclusion rather easily drawn, since "Making Love" is about a young doctor (Michael Ontkean), outwardly conventional, who surrenders to latent homosexuality and leaves the closet and his wife. Kate Jack son. Harry Hamlin plays the gay lover.
"Making Love" represents the first time a
major studio has made a film dealing sym-

pathetically with homosexuality, so there no guidelines on how to market such a film. The only thing that was clear was that the film would have to reach more than just the homo-sexual audience if it was to recoup its \$13-mil-lion investment, including distribution and advertising costs.

So the film is being sold to the public three

To gays, it's being presented as what it is, a sympathetic view of a homosexual's "coming

ont."

To the mainstream audience, it's being sold as a "women's film" or "soap opera." In this approach, "Making Love" is being presented as the conflict of a young wife who loses her husband to another — a love story with

• To educated young adult males, the movie is being marketed as an important film

The peddling of a gay statement-soap opera-serious film is complicated work.

The process began last spring, when the film went into production. "The first thing you do in marketing a film, any film," says Irv Ivers, head of Fox promotion, publicity and advertising, "is to define a constituency for the movie. Who are the people who'd be most interested in seeing it? "I'll suggest to you that we spent more on [audience] research for this film about \$130,000 - than we've spent on any project in a long time."

Fox researchers fanned out into several test markets armed with summaries of the movie's theme, which they presented, with a list of questions, to potential viewers. "We found that gays were extremely interested in the theme of the movie," says Doug Stern, head of Fox research. "Extremely interested. We had scores from the gays that were among the high-

That information made promoting the film to the gay market a relatively simple matter. For one thing, it meant that "mispositioning" — a marketing term meaning, roughly, decep-tion — wasn't necessary in pushing the film to

It was decided that word-of-mouth was the most effective method of promoting the film in the gay market, so scores of screenings ha e been held for gays in each of the 65 markets in which "Making Love" will open. To inspire talk in the homosexual community, "gay opin-ion makers," as co-producer Allen Adler puts it, were given special screenings. One such showing was recently held in New York for

1.000 gay bartenders.

And, a special gay "look" was devised for the marketing effort. Richard Avedon, the fashion photographer, was hired to photograph the film's three stars. What Avedon delivered was directly to the point — Hamlin is pictured shirtless, in a come-hither attitude; Ontkean embraces him, with his cheek nestled against Hamlin's hair; Kate Jackson seems de-

against Hamiin's hair; Kate Jackson seems de-tached, a bit nonplussed.

Avedon's photograph was used as an ad-vertisement in 80 gay-oriented newspapers across the country. No explanatory message was used in the ad, just the picture and the title, "Making Love." The picture was also used as a poster that was mailed to more than \$50 gay but serves the country.

500 gay bars across the country. 1 It is safe to say that a great many homosexuals will be aware of "Making Love" by the time it opens. The problem is, Fox and the producers don't quite know what that means. "I don't know how big the gay market is," says Stern, the Fox research man. "Is it 3 million? Or is it 8 million? If it's 8 million, that's terrific, because we think we'll have them all. I suggest that it's closer to 8 million that is to 3. pect that it's closer to 8 million than it is to 2

million, but I really don't know.

"I've looked at every piece of information I could get my hands on, but I just don't know. Some people say it's 10 percent of the popula-tion, but I don't know if I believe those figures

at all."

Even if gays do account for 10 percent of the population, that's not the ideal breadth of a primary target group. So "Making Love" became a "women's movie." For the mainstream audience market, considered to be "straight," the photograph pictures the three stars in a pose of cheery nonchalance. Hamlin is fully dressed this time and standing apart from Ontkean. Jackson is in the center of the pic-

Unlike the poster being distributed among gays, the ad for straights comes with a printed message, one drafted to suggest that Jackson's character, Claire, is the centerpiece of the sto-

A 30-second television spot is similarly shaded. With soap-opera music in the background, the spot opens with a shot of Jackson. The announcer, in resonant tones, says urgently, "Claire had everything, a loving husband, an exciting career...sudenly, she began to suspect something was wrong."

As Adler explains, "It becomes his and her

story. The TV advertising is aimed at motivating women."

There is a simple reason for that.

"Quite frankly," says co-producer Dan Melnick, "our research confirmed what we suspected early on and that is that men in my generation, 35 and older, have real trouble with the picture. With the way we've been brought up, it's just too tough for most men."

It is hoped, of course, that women won't go to see "Making Love" alone, that some of them, at least, will drag reluctant husbands and boyfriends along. Part of the plan to bring straight audiences into the theater is to assault them with a vast name-identification campaign. And one way of doing that was to put the black-background, red-lettered "Making Love" logo on the cover of matchbooks — 25 million matchbooks. Fox contracted with a

Continued on page 7W



Contestants for the Prix de Lausanne wait to perform.

## Today's Rewards for Tomorrow's Dancers

by David Stevens

AUSANNE. Switzerland — The Prix de Lausanne has just been held for the 10th time and is feeling pretty good about it. Since the dance competition was first held in 1973, it has become one of the most respected in the dance world, yet it is hardly a competition in the usual sense. The 11 jurors — all dancers or former dancers who now teach or direct companies — are less looking for accomplishment than they are trying to envision possibilities. The competi-

tion's organizers mean to offer encouragement and development, not fame and fortune—that comes later, maybe.

The competition is open to all comers between the ages of 15 and 18 (19 for the boys) as long as they have had no professional dance activity, and the main prizes—called Prix de Lansame—are one-year scholar-

and the main prizes — called Prix de Lansanne — are one-year scholar-ships to any one of several leading dance schools along with a stipend for living expenses (7,500 Swiss francs, about \$4,000, this year).

It is possible to miss out on a Prix de Lansanne scholarship by not dancing well enough, of course, but it is also possible by dancing too well, which happens when the jury awards either the Medaille d'Or (with 4,000 Swiss francs) or a Prix Professionnel (2,000 francs) in judging a competitor ready to undertake a professional career without further schooling

Philippe Braunschweig, the Swiss industrialist whose brainchild this competition is and who, with his wife, Elvire, a former ballerina, presides over the competition with a combination of businesslike efficiency and avuncular concern, cites the case of Stephane Prince. Prince, a Swiss youth who at 15 won a scholarship here in 1976, ended up at the Paris Opera, which recently promoted him to the rank of premier danseur. Braunschweig seems almost pleased that it took him so long.

"The point is that in Lausanne in 1976 Prince was really not all that

good," he says, "but the jury saw a potential that has taken this long to develop." That, he suggests, was why the dancers who please the public during the finals at the Théâtre de Beaulieu are not necessarily the ones who show what the jury is looking for.

The scene backstage after this year's award ceremony was a mixture of smiles and exuberance, tears and consolation, mingled with the chaoticarranging of which prize-winner would go to what school.

o go to San Fran pushing through the crowd toward Richard Cammack, director of the San Francisco School of Ballet and one of the jurors. "Will you take

The answer is yes, so if no minds are changed that is where tiny, 15 year-old Sandrine Marache will spend the next year. The French girl, who studied with Claire Motte after being refused by the Paris Opera school, impressed the jury with Swanilda's first-act variation from "Coppelia" and a variation by Robert Bestonzo from Aaron Copland's "Ro-deo." Her porcelain-doll delicacy was far too fragile for the outdoorsy gusto of "Rodeo," but it's a fair bet that this stylistic gap will be narrowed in California.

The other scholarship winners were Delphine College, 16, of France who chose to go to the Royal Ballet School in London; Manrizio Giannetti, an exuberant 17-year-old Italian, who will probably lose some of his rough edges at the Paris Opera school, and Shoichiro Sadamatsu, 18, of Japan, who followed his "Corsaire" variation with an exotic bit of bravura of his own invention, then opted for the Balanchinian discipline of the School of American Ballet in New York.

The other schools the winners could have chosen this year were the Academie de Danse Classique Princesse Grace in Monte Carlo, the Hamburg State Opera school, and Rosella Hightower's Centre de Danse International in Cannes.

A category was introduced this year for which Braunschweig has not yet found a name he considers suitable. It is aimed at pupils of state or subsidized schools, and in particular for those who cannot or do not want to leave their schools.

The top award in this category (4,000 francs) went to Bonnie Moore, a 16-year-old Arizona girl who is a pupil at the Washington School of Ballet and an apprentice with the associated Washington Ballet. She was accompanied here by Mary Day, founder-director of the Washington company, who was quietly enjoying a winning streak. Seven months ago two of her dancers, Amanda McKerrow and Simon Dow, became the first Americans to win top prizes at the high-powered Moscow competition.

The two other prizes in this category went to two pupils of the school of the Hungarian State Opera, Tibor Imre Kovats, 18, and Katalin Volf, 17. They were the strongest proof that national styles not only exist but are formed early. Kovats, especially, stunned onlookers with his Bolshoistyle flash and bravura leaps and turns — not to mention doing all his moves in the "Corsaire" variation in the opposite direction from the other competitors. The jury, reportedly, was split between thinking he was a diamond in the rough or an unpolished rhinestone.

The audience favorite — the ban on applause was not always observed — was Kiyoko Kimura, a 17-year-old Korean girl, a product of Marika Besobrasova's Monte Carlo school, who radiated a charm and assurance that filled the auditorium. She won a Prix Professionnel, as did Thierry Guiderdoni, 17, of France, a long-limbed youth of promising musicality.

In all, 12 of the 15 finalists won some kind of prize, although the draconian first two days of the four-day competition disposed of most of the original 64 entrants. Still, many of the contestants seemed to feel that just being in the total dance atmosphere here was almost as good as

winning a prize. Besides, if a prize guarantees nothing in the real world, neither does the absence of one. Shonach Mirk, a jury member this year and a principal dancer with Maurice Bejart's Ballet of the 20th Century, was a nonvinner in the first Prix de Lausanne. And in an ambiguous testimonial, Catherine Zerara, who won nothing in 1978 and is now a principal dancer of the Basel Ballet, says: "I was disappointed, obviously. For the moment. Because afterward that allowed me to make my own judgment. And I was not discouraged."

## **Haute Cuisine With a Difference**

by Jane Friedman

ERUSALEM — Jean-Pierre Haeberlin of France's three-star Auberge de l'Ill of France's three-star Attoerge de l'ill
says "He has the stuff of a great chef."
Michel Lorain of the two-star Côte StJacques in Joigny. 70 miles southeast of Paris,
says "He has a great future." The subject is not
a young French cook, but an Israeli named
Shalom Kadosh from Afula, a Galilee development town. His restaurant, The Cow on the Roof, is in the basement of Jerusalem's Plaza Hotel, and the fare he serves is kosher.

The 34-year-old Kadosh wears his white toque proudly. Despite his limited training -aboard an Israeli freighter and during short internships with some of France's great chefs

Kadosh has developed a highly regarded haute cuisine française. Now, after copying the French masters, he is trying to fuse Middle Eastern tastes and French cuisine into a new style whose results include lamb chops wrapped in eggplant and kubeh (cracked wheat) dough, and breast of yeal with mousse

Although his haute cuisine is limited by kashrut — the Jewish dietary laws, which ban pork and shellfish and forbid the use of dairy products with meat — he has avoided the com-mon solution of using margarine and pareve — substances neither milk nor meat in their derivation — in sauces, preferring to search for natural substitutes to enhance taste. For sweetbreads, for example, Kadosh uses just a bit of margarine and a glazed honey sauce spiced with green peppercorns and flamed in curacao. He serves the sweetbreads garnished with a chestnut purée and a corn crepe, neither of which contains milk products.

With his restaurant established, he is also playing a role in the culinary life of Israel: coaxing the Carmel winery to help build a cellar, trying to inspire a chefs association to trade recipes, pioneering in the importing of such delicacies as truffles. (The first batch, weighing four pounds, cost him \$2,600. Customs officials were so appalled they thought the list price was a mistake and held up deliv-

Kadosh says he finds obstacles a challenge. "I want to show that even with the limits of kashrut, you can still make a high-class restaurant," he explains. "Israelis are now driving far to dine here. They are beginning to know more about food." His 2-year-old restaurant — which has 12 tables — is filled nightly although the bill can reach the equivalent of \$50 a person for such specialities as fole gras chaud, salade de pigeonneau et fole gras, loup de mer au gingembre and filet d'agneau au cassis.

Kadosh admits he never imagined such success. He was born in a Moroccan village to a family of poor Sephardic Jews; when he was 13, the family emigrated to Israel and was settled in Afula. With nine children, his father could hardly afford to finance Kadosh's fantasies of travel, so the boy joined the Zim ship-ping line, which is how he learned to cook. In 1974, he returned to Israel as a sous-chef at the Jerusalem Hilton but was soon hired away by the Plaza. Four months later, he was named executive chef and sent for training to Canada. "I saw that the Canadians used everything

from tin cans," he says. "We in Israel always think people overseas are doing better than us. began to believe in the Israeli kitchen." In 1977, the Plaza sent Kadosh to the Haeberlins' Auberge de l'Ill in Alsace for a two-month apprenticeship. His stay gave him the inspiration for a restaurant where he could emulate French practices

His hotel here had a special kitchen built. China was imported from West Germany, crystal from France and copper pots from England. Cooks had to be trained. Waiters were taught not to gossip with customers or to lecture them, as they often do here. After reno-vations were made and preparations finished, the hotel had spent more than \$100,000. In May, 1979, The Cow on the Roof, with a menu imitative of the Auberge de l'Ill, opened to lo-

Although nouvelle cuisine has lost some of



Shalom Kadosh.

its luster, Kadosh says it made kosher haute cuisine possible here because it fostered the development of lighter sauces, which restrict cream and butter. The only restrictions Ka-dosh says he cannot surmount involve dessets. "For desserts you really have to use cream," he says. "So I'm doing sherbets with fruits; I've found pomegranates and kiwis in Israel."

# Shopping: Regional Delicacies in Madrid

by Peggy Gonzalez-Aller

ADRID - Fifteen Spanish gourmets were grousing about how difficult it was to find their favorite provincial foods in Madrid, when one had an idea. Victor Huerta, furrier by trade, owned a shop in Madrid's Plaza Oriente, across the street from the royal palace, that was about to become vacant. "Why not?" said the 15 in unison. And that's how "El Gourmet del Palacio" was born last year.

The spacious shop on two levels is a galaxy of the best, the purest and the rarest of Spanish cuisine. Huerta enlisted the help of his wife, Victoria Murillo, a music teacher, and their two children, Montserrat and Victor, Jr., both students. Now the son combs the countryside for delicacies on weekends and the daughter tends the shop when the parents are away from Madrid on hunting and tasting

Some of the rewards, which are stocked regularly, include jellies and jams made by the nuns of the Convent of Santa Paula in Seville. display any vanity, the nuns the jars only with the name of the jelly or jam! are produced annually.

therein and with the motto, "Ora y labor" (Work and pray).

Another product, morteruela, is a paste made of pork and rabbit — or game in season — that is usually found only in the province of Cuenca. Heated with a bit of olive oil, the paste is eaten as a dip or even as a main course. Then there is a lobster loaf that is the specialty of a restaurant on the outskirts of Madrid or a selection of Spanish sausages, among them, the sobresada of Majorca, a thick, dark sausage with a paprika flavor.

On the upper level of the store there is a wall of the finest of Spain's wines. One of the more unusual products is aguardiente, a strong li-quor of which there are three types: a rich dark brown, which is distilled by the mayor of Cacabelos, a town in the Bierzo region of the province of Léon; a clear, which is pure in flavor, and a lemon-yellow, flavored with

There are many liqueurs, including the light, coffee-flavored Resoli from Cuenca that is perfect for adding to chocolate. Another regional product is sidra, a fermented cider from the northern province of Asturias. Among the brandies there is the apple-flavored Peinados from Tomelloso in Léon; only 3,000 bottles No gourmet shop can exist without cheese, and although this is hardly Spain's strong point, two are outstanding. One is the Cabrales, again from Asturias, which is a strong crumbly blue variety wrapped in grape leaves, and the other is Idiazabal, a smoked semisoft variety from the Basque country. Huerta recommends the Idiazabal as an accompaniment to a very dry sherry such as a Manzanilla, or the driest of all, La Ina.

Another wall is given over to canned goods,

such as white asparagus from Navarra, and specially packed pates, one of which is found only in a mountaintop village in Logrono. Since Huerta buys the pates and cans them himself, they are of high quality and remarka-bly inexpensive. There are also many fine olive oils and vinegars, cherries bottled in aguardiente and a small section of candies and home-baked goods.

A complete line of cookbooks, in Spanish only, can be found on the main floor, together with gournet magazines.

El Gourmet del Palacio, Calle Paria, 2, Mudrid 13; tel: 241.92.32. Open Monday through to 3:30 p.m.

# International datebook

#### AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72) — "Tennessee Williams Festi-val" includes "Five One Act Plays" and "The Glass Menasteric

ikverein (tel: 65.81.90) — Feb. 10-11: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Rudolf Barschai conductor, Peter Ser-kin piano (Paert, Mozart, Tchaikov-sky). Brahms Saal — Peter Weber, Erik erba piano. "Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) — Feb. 6: "Lohengrin." Feb. 7 and 10: "Mac-beth." Feb. 8 and 11: "Falstaff." Feb. 9

and 12: "La Traviata."

•Vienna's English Theatre (tel:
42.82.84) — From Feb. 9: "Ruth Brinkmann Portrays Ruth Draper's Company of Comic & Dramatic Characters"

Belgium

ANTWERP, Flanders Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23) — Feb. 6 and 12: "Tristan und Isolde." Feb. 7: "Werther." BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.50.45) — Through Feb. "Art Treasures from China," exhibition. "Théâtre i Royal du Parc (tel: 511.41.47) — Feb. 6-7: "La Fraicheur de l'Aube" (Gardner/Rouleau).

BIGLAND

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company: Feb. 6: "La Ronde" (Schnitzler). Feb. 10-18: "The Forest" (Ostrovsky). — Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — English National Opera: Feb: 6 and 11: "The Marinage of Figuro." Feb. 9 and 12: "Aida." Feb. 10: "The Flying Dutchman."

 Imperial War Museum — Through
 Feb.: Cecil Beaton, "War Photographs: 1939-1945," Kensington Hilton Hotel, Holland
 Park Avenue, W11 — Feb. 7: Anniques

pendent American Cinema, Feb. 8-13: Polish Cinema: The Non-Realists (se-lection of new feature films from Po-•Royal Academy of Arts- (tel: 734,90.52) — To Feb. 21: "The Great Japan Exhibition, Art from the Edo Pe-

PROyal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00). Opera — Feb. 8 and 12: "La Robème." Ballet — Feb. 6 and 10: "Swan Lake." Feb. 11: "Manon."

928.31.91). Royal Festival Hall - Feb.

7 at 3:15 p.m.: Philharmonia Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor, Mayumi Fujikawa violin (Strauss, Mendelssohn, Debussy, Stravinsky); at 7:30: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Vivil Triblasmonic Orchestra, l Philharmonic Orchestra, rkanov conductor, Shlomo Mintz violin (Rimsky-Korsakov, Dvo-rak, Rachmaninoff). Feb. 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Neville Matriner conductor, Bella Davidovich piano conductor, Bella Davidovich piano (Britten, Chopin, Berlioz). Feb. 9: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos conductor, Alicia de Larrocha piano (Brahms, Debussy, Ravel). Feb. 11: Philharmonic Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor/piano (Stravinsky, Mozert, Shostakovich). Feb. 12: English Chamber Orchestra, Jean-Clande Casadesus conductor, Jessye Norman soprano (Flaydn, Schoenberg, Bizet).

#### FRANCE

LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel: 7/871.05.73) — Feb. 4: Lyons Or-chestra, Serge Baudo conductor, Monique Laget piano (Homage to Igor Stra-

NICE, Palais des Expositions, Salle des Conférences (tel: 82.16.30) — Feb. 11: Nice Philharmonique Orchestra, J. Mercier conductor (Schoenberg, Xo-nakis, Varèse).

PARIS. Cartoucherie, Vincennes (tel: 374.24.08) — Through Feb.: "Richard II," Théâtre du Soleil •Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paint-ings in U.S. Collections."

Mairie Annexe du Veme Arrondissement (place du Panthéon) — To Feb. 17: "Salvador Dali," etchings, watercolors, lithographs.

Paris (tel: 723.61.27) — To Mar. 28: "Jacques Prévert and His Photographer Friends," exhibition.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26). Exhibitions — To Aug.: "Le XVIème sie-cle Florentin au Louvre." To June 7: "Le collection du Comte d'Orsay." Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires (tel: 705.01.34) — To April 19: "L'Abeille, l'homme, le miel

St. George's Anglican Church (tel: 720.22.51) — Every Monday from Feb. 8: "Half Hour of Music" (organ, harp-sichord, piano, chamber music recitals). Théatre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.47.77). Sofia National Opera — Feb. 6-7: "Le Prince Igor." Feb. 9:

HONG YONG

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Festival (tel: 5-23.05.27). Arts Centre, Shouson Theatre — Feb. 6-13: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Shakespeare) and "Canor use surew (snakespeare) and "Candida" (Snaw), Cambridge Theatre Company, City Hall, Concert Hall — Feb. 8, 10 and 12: "Macbeth," Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Gabrieli ini conductor. Feb. 9: Hong Kong Youth Symphony Orchestra, David Stone conductor, Hong Kong Island Youth Choir (Shostakovich, Handel, Dvorak). City Hall, Theatre — Feb. 6: Moving Picture Mime Show. Feb. 10 and 12: Gabrieli String Quartet (Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven) Tsuen Wan Town Hall (tel: 5/26.45.28) — To Feb. 13: Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Jean conductor,

(Glinka, Kaputsi, Bizet, Tchaikovsky, Chinese folksongs).

FLORENCE, Teatro Commale (tel: 21.72.41) — Feb. 7 and 11: "Carmen," Georges Prêtre director.

GENOA, Teatro Commale dell'Opera (tel: 010/54.27.92) — Feb. 6 and 7: "Persephone" and "Oedipus Rex." Bruno Bartoletti director. MILAN, Teatro alia Scala (tcl: 80.91.26) — Feb. 8, 10 and 12; "Fal-

staff," Lorin Maazel directo Teatro Lirico, Piccolo Teatro (tel: 86.64.18) — Through April: "The Good Woman of Sezzam" (Brecht), Giorgio Strehler director.

#### SWITZERLAND

CRANS-MONTANA, (tel: 027/22.64.64) — Feb. 10: "Music in February" Camerata Lysy, Régine Crespin soprano, (Brahms, Debussy, Satie, Offenbach). GENEVA, Théâtre Le Caveau (Ave. St. Clotilde 9) — To Feb. 20: "A Doll's House," (Theen).

•Musée d'Art et d'Histoire (rue Charles-Galland 2) — Feb. 11 to April 25: "Les Peintres genevois descendent dans leur rue," exhibition.

LOS ANGELES, County Museum (tel: 202/298.70.10) — To March 14: "Bernini Drawings from Leipzig," exhibi-

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To Mar. 21: "Kan-dinsky in Munich: 1896-1914," exhibi-201/581.24.74) — To Feb. 14: "Woven for Work." American Baskets on Exhi-bition.

#### WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 41.44.49)

— Feb. 8-10: "Don Giovanni." Philharmonie (tel: 83.40.94) — Feh.
7: Symphonie-Orchester Berlin, Gunth-(Mozart). Feb. 8: National Symphony Orchestra, of Washington, Metislaw Orchestra of Washington, Matislaw Rostropovich conductor (Barber, Becthoven, Shostakovich).

Schiller-Theater (tel: 19.52.36) — Feb.
6-10: "A Midsummer Night's Dream." FRANKFURT, Dentsch-Ibero-Ameri-kanischen Gesellschaft — To March 5:

"Miró Graphics," exhibition. Frankfurter Kunstkabinett — To Feb. 13: "Ernst Auerbach, 1897 Frankfurt-1975 London," (oils and watercolors), exhibition. "Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, 1889 Aschaffenburg-1938 Francu-

kirch," (pencil drawings from sketch-books, 1918-1920), exhibition.

Tax Theatre (tel: 278.10.79) - Feb.

\*Opera Chesique (bel: 296-12 20) — feet: 9-Mar. 21: Robbing Brown Sugar with Victor Reed and the Broadway Cast.

# Sharps and Flats 6: Mante Dibango, Pob. 2-9: Blue Rut. Pets. 10-11: Sam Rivers. Peb. 12-12: Berney Willen. eHippodrome: de Paris (tett. 205-41-12) — Pets. 6 tt 2 p.m. Alice Chande

TATE ROCK AND POP AND SEC. S. Front National (ed.) 545-95 S. Front National (ed.) 545-95 S. Front Peter S. H. 1930 National Systems Gall.

**JAPAN** 

TOKYO, Kabuki-za Theatre (tel: 541.85.97) — To Feb. 23: Grand Ka-

buki (Kilugoro Gekidan), Matinee (11:30 a.m.) "Kusazmi-biki," "Yoritomo-ao Shi," "Yuki-no Dojoji" and "Hanshichi Torimonocho." Bwaing show (4:30 p.m.), "Ichinotani Futabagunki," "Ikkyu-san" and "Sannin Ki-

**NETHERLANDS** 

AMSTERDAM, British Council,

(Keizersgracht 343) — To Feb. 19: David Hockney, "Exhibition of Prints from the Cavaly Series."

Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Feb.
 Cancertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) —

Jean Decroos cello (Shostakovich, Stra

University of Amsterdam, Geologisch

Institute (Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130) -To March 26: "Charles Darwin" exhi-

Stadsschouwburg — Feb. 9-10: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky/Petipa, Wright), Dutch National Ballet. Feb. 14, 15 and 17: "L'Ormindo" (Cavalli),

THE HAGUE Gemeente Museum To Feb. 20: "Geer van Velde," pa

ings and drawings. To March 28: "Karel Appel," works from his own

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Museo Picasso (tel: 319.69.02) — To Feb. 28: "Picasso Re-

319.69.02) — To Feb. 28: "Picasso Re-trospective," to celebrate the centenary

LAS PALMAS, Teatro Pérez Galdós

"XVth Opera Festival" includes:
 Feb. 10 and 12: "Cinderella" (Rossini).

vinksy). Feb. 13: The English Cor Trevor Phunock conductor (Bach).

DESCRIPTION Call Monthster (pd. 31.14.63) - Feb. 5. Woods Shaw Quinter Feb. 10. Edge: Was les Couple.

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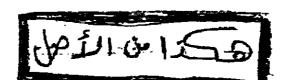
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## **Art's Utterly Blank Face**

by Michael Gibson

ARIS - Maybe curators of contemporary art museums see too much of the artists whose work they show. They gradually get involved in the artist's own reflection and theory about what he is trying to do, until they begin to believe what he is doing. The artist, on the other hand, acquires a veneer of technical language that successfully fends off the more fundamental questions viewers may be tempted to ask him.
As a result of this, one loses sight of the fact

that any work, even the most minimal, has a life of its own and escapes from the artist's closed world in which the painting is sometimes supposed to illustrate a theory he holds. This independent existence of the painting is the reality of art. The talk surrounding it is merely the reality of the art world. Take an exhibition like "Ateliers 81-82" at

ARC (Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Feb. 21), the work of a dozen mostly mknown artists, a group of 20 Beaux-Arts students of sculptor Georges Jeancios and a few practitioners of video. There would be no special reason to make this particular show the object of such comment, except that it is typical of a dreary circular road being followed by a number of official institutions, a fact that first came to my attention because of the un-comfortable sense of dejà vu with which I left

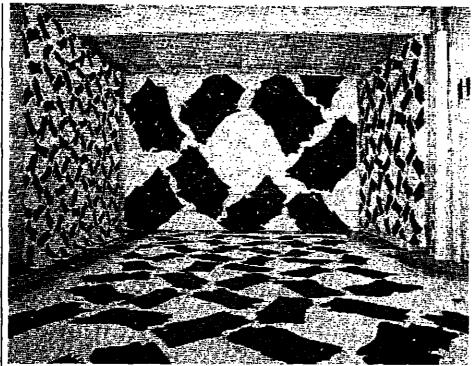
One could argue that the quality of the works is variable, but the matter of interest is that their presentation in a group somehow blends them into a single statement, in which the more simplistic and dogmatic works thrust themselves to the fore as spokesmen of esthetic orthodoxy.

A characteristic trait is that the works are

impenetrable. This is typical of the bureaucratic avant-garde and is the result of a profound theoretical narcissism. The point is not that they "cannot be understood," but that no relationship with them is possible. It is like being in the presence of somebody with an utterly blank face.

Blankness in art can be a strategy, as has been known for about the last 80 years, but it is a strategy only as long as expressiveness is the norm. By blankness I mean both the absence of expression and the dreary presence of a plain, predictable logic. You will consider a face to be blank only if it has the requisite number of eyes, nose, mouth - and this minimal conformity can be ascertained at a glance. But once this has been ascertained, no further information comes through, no contact is established, and so a sense of boredom quickly

Each one of the artists of the "Ateliers" show appears to be pursuing a style. This in itself is quite as commendable as the desire to have eyes, nose, mouth, etc. But style, to con-tinue with the facial simile, is merely the logic commanding the relative size and position of the features. It does not communicate anything of real interest on its own. It is not, in this sense, a grand style (like, say, the baroque), which implies a certain vision of the



A painting by Bertrand Canard in the ARC show.

world. It is only a restricted style like that of a politician or a trademark, which is no more

Now our artists, having established this minimal identity by adopting some basic element of color, module or medium, do not seem to want to go any further. They have produced and now present us with something that is in-stantly legible, like any good commercial symbol, except that in the present case it refers us to nothing else (such as a bank or a car rental service) and articulates nothing at all by its own means because these means are too restricted. So we are confronted with something that is instantly legible but devoid of any (in the artist's view) undesirably intelligible con-tent. A far-flung creed holds that art is about art, and that content makes the world limited and parochial.

In any event the problem of content is an important one. These artists seem to avoid content in the way that children will avoid stepping on the cracks in the sidewalk for fear something unpleasant will happen. So "no content" is the first rule, with a clause in smaller print: irrelevant content allowed (as in Pop Art). This applies to content in the sense of representation of things like teacups and polar bears, but also, and much more significantly, to content in a more subtle sense. A blank face of a person or a painting keeps you at a distance as effectively as a barbed-wire fence. A face of normal expressiveness, a painting of sufficient complexity is a living organism — the first in the fleeting world of life, the other in the renewable world of fantasy. As such both can be said to have content.

The paintings shown at ARC (and countless other places) are mere ritual repetitions of an institutionalized creed. They are not provocative because today inside a museum nothing short of ritual cannibalism could provoke indignation. They are not even provocatively dull. They are merely dull. And they are dull because they have become official. They have reached a form that can bear almost any kind of theoretical justification the artist or critic may choose to resort to. The theoretical talk can vary as much as one likes, but the works are monotonously similar.

Still, it is not merely a matter of fashion, for then one could shrug it off and wait for the fashion to change. It is more likely a sort of prolongation not so much of an idea but of a vague feeling that Robert Musil mentions in "The Man Without Qualities": "It is probable that the dissolution of the authropocentric attitude (an attitude that, after so long seeing man as the center of the universe, has been dissolving for some centuries now) has finally begun to affect the personality itself; for the belief that the most important thing about experience is experiencing it, and about deeds the doing of them, is beginning to strike most peo-ple as naive. Doubtless there are still people who experience things quite personally...but this kind of people now usually appears absurd to the others, although it is as yet by no means established why."

This can quite easily be transported to the domain of art. The question is whether experience and action and the wishful dreams of men are all certified absurd and irrelevant — or whether, rather, the shoe now is on the other

## **Keeper of Man Ray's Sacred Flame**

by Vicky Elliott

ARIS - The apartment looks onto the Luxembourg Gardens, where that gi-ant pair of lips hovered in the painting The Lovers, or Observatory Time."

An enormous, viscous eye, "The Witness,"
stares over from the other side of the room. Above the couch on a small geometric drawng, one of his last works, Man Ray wrote in a oping, childish hand: "Unconcerned, but not

Juliet Man Ray (born Juliet Browner, eldest of six children, in New York) has these remembrances. Her husband, "the compass reader of the unseen and the shipwrecker of the expected," as the Surrealist poet André Breton called him, died in 1976 aged 86, after a lifetime, 45 years of it in Paris, spent teasing photography into new territory and turning art on its head.

Juliet has been left in exile, a little lost, with a studio full of whimsical creations, to guard the sacred flame. Tiny and neatly made, tinier than one would ever believe from those statuesque nude photographs now on show in the Pompidou Center's collection of portraits, she loats around in her own space, a curly-headed wraith. She will not tell her age.

The current surge of interest in her hus-band's work keeps her busy. She is fretful over the just-ended strike at the Pompidou Center that deprived the public of three weeks of a major retrospective, but she will be leaving soon for New York to attend the opening of an exhibition of photographs at the Zabriskie Gallery, only to return for another show at

Marion Meyer's in Paris on Feb. 23.

She sits surrounded by the books, piles and shelves of them, that record her husband's achievements, and conversation is punctuated as she darts off to retrieve them, eager to share another of his practical jokes on the world; Man Ray: half-prankster, half-genins. There is a still life of fruit and red peppers on a wall. "Look how sexy it is," she says with a little chirruping laugh that escapes at unpredictable intervals. "All those curves."

In "The 50 Faces of Juliet," just published in Italy from a dossier of portraits taken in the 1940s, she appears with as many faces as a pantheon of Greek goddesses. She has stepped right out of a bacchanal; there should be grapes in her hair. When Man Ray found her in Hollywood in 1941, according to his friend and biographer, Roland Penrose, she was a "girl with an enchanting personality, faunlike features, sparkling black eyes and a detachment that increased her exotic flavor." She was visiting a friend, on a weekend from New York, and on the dance floor she was "like a feather" in the artist's arms.

Then she forgot about her career as a dancer — she had studied with Martha Graham in New York — and went to live with Man Ray in an apartment on Vine Street, tucked away, amid palm trees and hibiscus, from the bustle

"We were absolutely relaxed," she says today, remembering the days in the 1940s when her husband painted through the day and they partied through the night. There were always fresh flowers to put in my hair." Man Ray drove them around in the small but deadly automobile, "the Hollywood Supercharger," that he was so proud of — "he didn't like me to drive" - and Ava Gardner came to see them. Hedy Lamarr played chess and Gypsy Rose Lee ("she wrote mystery stories too, you know") invited them to parties.

In 1946, the painter Max Linst, who h lived through the heyday of Surrealism with Man Ray, visited from Arizona with his fiancée. Dorothea Tanning, also an accom-plished artist. They asked the couple to be witnesses at their wedding, but having lived to-gether for six years, the Man Rays decided they would take a more active part. The double wedding was to have been a quiet affair at City Hall. "But Max looked so striking, bronzed with his white hair and all that Indian jewelry," recalls Juliet, "there were a lot of reporters around." It was recorded in Ernst's painting "Double Wedding at Beverly Hills."
In 1951, the landlord decided to double

their rent, and the Man Rays took the last voyage of the "De Grasse" back to Europe. "Everybody played chess, and there was cham-









Four of the many faces of Juliet, by Man Ray.

pagne after every meal," Juliet recalls, "but I was on Dramamine." Back in Paris, they began to pick up the threads that had been tan-gled during the war. The first problem was the choice of a studio, which was eventually found on the rue Férou, a huge barnlike room lit en-tirely from above ("He did put in one window for me," says Juliet). They were soon enter-taining all the old friends: Marcel Duchamp, Paul Éluard and other players of chess.

There were other shades from Man Ray's eventful past. One day in 1952 they were sit-ting at a cafe, Juliet remembers. "Suddenly this apparition appeared and was hugging my husband. 'Mon petit Man!' she said." It was Kiki, his mistress in the 1930s, the peasant girl from Burgindy who sat for Foujita, Maillol, Kiesling in Montparnasse and whose naked back Man Ray turned into an iconographic symbol in his "Violon d'Ingres." Juliet went to see her on the rue Briare, not far from the new studie. studio, "living with some sort of person who played the guitar." By now Kiki was dying, spent and weary. "But he was always kind to her, even when they parted," recalls Juliet.

"He was no tourist, he didn't like to travel," she remembers. "But we would be invited in the summer, to Cadaques in Spain, with Marcel Duchamp — you had to be brilliant to un-derstand him." Salvador Dali, nearby at Port Lligat, would throw off his cloak of pretensions in this intimate circle of friends, wearing the simple clothes of the local fishermen and adding earnestly to the weight of discussions. "He didn't play-act, he was very serious," says

Man Ray continued to work: "Photography was easy for him, very easy. He never studied but he could do everything." Painting, his first love, came easily too. "He worked simply, with no ceremony," says Juliet. His source of inspiration, his unstoppable sense of humor, never went dry. "He didn't want to be bored."

Juliet herself fueled his imagination. There were the curves of "Romeo or Juliet," one of his series. "Shakespearian Equations" based on a textbook explanation of mathematical principles; there was the folding screen, "Les 20-Jours et Nuits de Juliette," that now dominates her sitting room. Man Ray once divided it up like a chessboard into 40 black and white squares, when she was away in the south of France for 20 days and 20 nights.

There was the painting "On With the Dance," also hanging in the room that looks over the Luxembourg Gardens, where she moved from the studio in the "frightening period" just after his death. "He's a very good dancer," she says abstractedly, leaving the present tense to stand for itself.

Juliet sometimes liked to paint, "But Man" Ray didn't like the idea of his woman being a painter," she says simply. "And I wasn't that aggressive." His slogans were liberty and pleasure and for him, women had their own role to play: "Seduce the whole world, tike the rising sun!" said the poet Breton, inspired by Man Ray's work in the album "Photography Is Not Art." "Failing that, never grow old."

The photographer Berenice Abbott, whom Man Ray met when she was sculpting in New York and who became his assistant, once com-plained: "His portraits of men were good, but he always made women look like beautiful objects. He never let the force of their personality as such come through." But in those photographs of women, and not least in those of the person with whom he shared more than 30 years of his life, he left a vision that was a feast, a celebration. "The 50 Faces of Juliet" captures strength and beauty in a single moment, forever. "We were all so young then,"

## David, the Noble Roman

by Edith Schloss

OME — After the last flourishes of the baroque and the decorative ease and meanderings of rocco — pictures overflowing with garlands of bodies and vegetation, palaces and churches where the elements of structure were camouflaced with dazzline illusion — a grand surfeit and reaction were bound to set in.

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The painter Jacques Louis David, born in Paris in 1748, at first vowed to keep faith with such immediate predecessors as Fragonard, with whom he decorated the Guimard Palace. Traveling to Italy, however, he was soon seduced by the masters he discovered in Parma and Bologna and then was impressed by those he found in Rome. But the sight of the freshly unearthed ruins of Pompeii was the true turning point: The soberness of Roman republican dings, the majesty of the antique confirmed David's inner attitude and philosophies, and led him to an entirely new way of painting. He became the main exponent of

He had to try four times before he won the Prix de Rome in 1772, allowing him to study and work in that prestigious institution the French Academy in Rome, under the patronage of the king — an absolute necessity for the career of an aspiring French artist. Though the five-year stay in Italy molded him, the ambi-tious David gladly went back to Paris for com-

One of the most coveted, with a theme set by the king, was for the Salon. After exhibiting there several times, he set out for Italy again in 1784 convinced that only there could be execute the ordered "Oath of the Horaces," which was to become his most significant picture. Somberly dramatic, constructed with exemplary plainness, it is of a moral, exhorting nature, a lesson in civic virtue. The cold splendor of neoclassicism deals with patriotic sentiment at the expense of private feelings at a high point in history, with public behavior, the sacnifice of the individual in obedience to the | minor paintings, few testifying to his real powrules of the establishment. Solemn and declamatory, it is state art

David, often criticized for chosing only historical subject matter was eventually over-come by an upheaval of his own time, the French Revolution, which, using a terminology based on Roman republican ideals, provided him with the theme for his most memorable canvas, the shattering "Assassination of Marat," his noblest work.

In David's pageants and friezes great naked limbs, extended from drapery in large unmistakable gestures, predominate. It is the extremities that speak, the energy of arms and legs that signify the meaning and conduct the tragedy. Faces are secondary, only conventional masks of resolution, horror or grief.
We can see this best in the "Horaces," where

arms and the stance of muscular legs are all directed towards the crisscross of swords, the symbol of the protagonists' fate, the limbs so accented that they become exclamation points, abstract elements of the structure of the com-

In "Marat." stabbed to death in his own bathtub - who but David could have trausformed such banal surroundings into such an eloquently simple setting? — again it is the arm of the murdered man in the immediate foreground that tells everything. Hanging earthward in a loose curve, the hand still holding the quill, it is a most horribly useless in-

This seems to be the age of padded one-man shows in Italy. First Antonello da Messina, then Kokoschka, then the ill-balanced De Chirico show — all so-called retrospectives with fewer and fewer works and greater and greater attendance because of media fanfare, leaving those familiar with the artists' work unsatisfied and confusing those with little previous knowledge. David and Rome, the show at the French Academy, Villa Medicis, Trinità dei Monti I until Feb. 28 is no exception. Without the reasoning of the catalog, the visitor is confronted with an odd array of David's er, and some secondary oils by his rival Peyron and his follower Dronais There are first the still rather rococo compo-

sitions that did not win him the Prix de Rome, and the winning picture itself, followed by oils executed in the academy for the annual shipment back to Paris. Of these a nude commonly named "Patrocles" already shows a considerable change: A fleshy man sitting on the ground with his back to us is rendered with a realism that is clearly Caravaggiesque. In "San Rocco Praying for the Plague Victims" also from Rome, the emphasis is not on the saints but on the unholy sick, languishing in the foreground, gruesomely realistic. However, the equestrian portrait of Count Potocki is an amusing throwback to rococo.

"Belisarius," painted in 1780 to get entry into the Salon, and "Andromaque" for the 1783 Salon itself, are then definitely in the new manner of historicism at its most theatrical. Alas, of the great "Oath of the Horaces," the most important work David did in Rome, we are offered only a small preliminary oil sketch—the canvas is supposedly too awkward to bring back here from the Louvre.

Then there are many drawings, copies of antique statuary and views of Roman streets and palaces, which are just studies, with an agitated rococo composition here and there. Finally the "Assassination of Marat" here is only a copy of the original in Brussels, if by David's own hand, and does not seem to be quite up to his greatest achievement, the pitiless representation of a man's absurd and irrevocable fate. Such an able painter would, of course, also paint respectable portraits when asked to do

so, and here they are, just that. But a self-portrait at the time when David was active in the revolution is illuminating: I is of the face of an intelligent, nervous man in casually arranged clothing, studying himself and the world with a lucid stare and a lofty intensity. It was Delacroix who said of David's work that it was "an exceptional combination of realism and the ideal."

## Boy Meets Boy Continued from page 5W

markets across the country.

"Every time you go into the supermarket to buy cigarettes," says Adler, "with your cigarettes, you're going to get a Making Love matchbook." Matchbooks that aren't put in supermarkets will be given to Fox publicity, "and we'll distribute them in gay bars," Ivers says.

If straight adult males prove

screenings and interviews with the stars and producers of the film.

heavy filmgoers, and they're more liberal-minded," Ivers says. "Hopefully, when they go back to their universities and colleges they'll cause a favorable reaction

For the young, educated males, a third advertising look was devel-oped, a poster that appeared in Rolling Stone and that features the unyielding, there remains that third target group — the educated young filmgoer looking for an important film event. To stir that potential andience, editors from 70 six much longer and more provocasame photograph used in the female-oriented ad. But the blurb

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"I'll be honest with you,"

screenwriter Barry Sandler, "it's not the way I would have done it. I certainly don't applaud the way they're going about it. You run the risk of alienating the gay market." 0/982 The Los Angeles Times

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# **Geisha Supply Running Short**

by David Lammers

OKYO - Japan's geisha associations are quietly searching for more young women who can sing folk songs, dance and conduct lively conversation with businessmen at parties.

The average age of Japan's geisha is now about 40, and there is a shortage of apprentices, according to Shigisuki Uetsuki, acting director of the geisha association in Asakusa, one of Tokyo's oldest entertainment quarters.

Asakusa, with its lantern-lit streets, was home to about 200 geisha in the years after World War II, he says. Today, about half that many women belong to the Asakusa geisha association. One authority estimates there are no more than 2,000 "genuine" geisha in all of Ja-

The postwar geisha were in the old tradition, recruited in girlhood from poor families and apprenticed for many years in the teahouse arts — playing the twanging, three-stringed samisen, dancing in close-litting kimono and singing Japanese folk songs in the proper sort

of cracked, wavering voice. But Japan's increasing prosperity and the enthusiasm of its youth for more modern lifestyles means fewer girls are drawn to a career that means long training, diminished prospects for marriage, an irregular income and little

lifetime job security.

Most recruits now are in their late teens or early 20s. Uetsuki says. Many become geisha after finding other occupations unsatisfactory. "Aguri," one of Asakusa's newer, and most popular, geisha at the age of 24, joined the geisha world 15 months ago after a short and uneventful career working in an office.

"My mother enjoyed dancing and playing the samiser, and I began Japanese-style dancing when I was 6. But when I told my mother and friends about my intention to become a geisha, all of them were very surprised," she

Interviewed after a Saturday afternoon samisen lesson, Aguri radiates enthusiasm for her new career. "To be able to work playing musical instruments and dancing, it's more than on-

joyable. It's great," she says.

The Asakusa geisha association requires her to attend two dance lessons and one samisen and drum practice session each week. Three times a month she studies the ritual tea cert-

Beginning geisha are expected to buy a new set of kimono each month, which devours most of the \$2,090 or more that a popular young geisha can earn. Individual customers or restaurants that cater parties can request Aguri's services. Like

most geisha, she lives with several others. The "elder sister" of the house guides and advises the younger women in their training and work Uetsuki explains that geisha such as Aguri, who combine artistic skill, a lively personality and physical beauty, are in demand throughout the year. The older ones, although more skilled, often can obtain daily work only dur-

ing the monthlong New Year's holiday period, Many women leave the trade to marry while

still young, but few older geishas have hus-bands. Only one of the 100 Asakusa regulars now is married, according to Uetsuki.

Aguri, at the age when most Japanese girls marry, says the job of entertaining men every night keeps her too busy to have a personal life. "I personally have no chance to meet mem-bers of the opposite sex." she says. "I want to

concentrate on training for the time being and don't think of marriage now. But if a chance comes later, I may do so." Association officials complain that recruiting young women is difficult because the "true" geisha are confused with various kinds

of "pseudo" geisha — university students who attend parties in kimono and so-called "pink" or "pillow" geisha, chiefly prostitutes. Geisha normally do not entertain singly, but attend parties in groups, entertaining with sto-ries or short plays, folk songs and dancing to

However, Uetsuki admits, the widespread belief that geisha are prostitutes, rather than "classical entertainers," exists even among тапу Јаранска

the samisen and playing parlor games with the

Despite the difficulty in finding new recruits, Uetsuki is optimistic that the decline in geisha numbers may have leveled off. Six new geisha entered the Asakusa group last year, and two the year before. He notes that more young Japanese businessmen are hiring geisha

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GENEVA — Western delegates expressed strong reservations about a United Nations effort to help Third World countries process more of their own raw materials.

They told a UN Conference on Trade and Development subcommittee in Geneva Thursday that preliminary studies on the idea were in part inaccurate and probably impractical. But Third World delegates insisted the subcommittee had done enough research and should begin drafting the outline of an international agreement to help poor countries process and market their goods.

Although processing and marketing would bring developing countries more money than selling raw goods, tariff barriers, restrictive trade practices and multinational corporations; hinder this, conference studies say.

"We believe the failure of many developing countries to develop an attractive investment climate is perhaps the most important obstacle to their increased participation in these fields," U.S. delegate Donald Phillips said. Magdy Hefny, the Egyptian representative criticized what he said was the increasing dominance of multinational companies in the processing and marketing of Third World raw materials.

**West and Third World** Disagree Over Studies

By UN on Raw Materials

International Herald Tribune

multinational companies in the processing and marketing of Third World raw materials.

The world at your finger tips.

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Saturday-Sunday, February 6-7, 1982 \*\*

#### McDonnell, Fokker End Pact to Build Airliner

ST. LOUIS — McDonnell Douglas said Friday that it and Fokker of the Netherlands have terminated their agreement to design and possibly produce a new 150-seat airliner because the current economic problems

of world airlines have severely curtailed demand for new aircraft. The two companies signed a memorandum of understanding under which they have been working since May on the proposed airliner McDonnell Douglas said it will continue design work on a 150-passen-

ger airliner and will continue to discuss joint venture possibilities with potential partners. It added that it will also continue to work on derivatives of its DC-9 and DC-10 jetliners.

#### Kaiser Steel Finally Agrees to Bid by Hiller Group Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Kaiser Steel said Thursday that it has agreed in principle to be bought for \$55.25 a share by an investor group that it spurned twice last year. A final agreement, which may involve a price of \$414 million, would conclude four months of buy-out attempts by a group headed by San Francisco area investor Stanley Hiller Jr. The struggling steelmaker rejected an offer in December only \$1.25 a share, or about \$8 million, lower. But a Kaiser spokeswoman said, "There was so much uncertainty in the customers' minds about who is going to be the owner of the company in the near future ... [that] it was just so difficult to conduct business in that kind of atmosphere."

#### CII-Honeywell Blames Loan Costs for Loss

PARIS — CII-Honeywell Bull, which is expected to be nationalized, said Friday that 1981 results were severely affected by the sharp rise in borrowing costs and the need to obtain considerable financing to fund its growth.

The company, a 47-percent-owned subsidiary of Honeywell Inc., earlier announced a net group loss of 430.1 million francs (\$7.19 million) for the year, compared with a profit of 180.2 million francs in 1980. The company said that as a result of being seriously under-capitalized, the group was forced to finance most of its growth with loans at high

#### Hitachi to Triple Chip Production in U.S.

TOKYO — Hitachi said Friday it is expanding facilities at its semiconductor subsidiary in Dallas, Texas, to triple capacity by the middle of the

But it denied a report in the financial daily Nibon Keizai Shimbun that it plans to set up a second plant to make very large scale integrated

#### Bouygues Buys Controlling Interest in Drouot From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Bouygues, the French public works and construction group, has acquired a 66 percent controlling interest in the Drouot insurance group for 278.7 million francs, (\$48 million) in agreement with the group, the company has said.

Bouvgues bought 250-franc nominal value shares at 691 francs apiece and said Thursday it has offered to buy all outstanding shares between Feb. 5 and Feb. 25 at the same price.

#### Marathon to Spend \$1.3 Billion in 1982 The Associated Press

FINDLAY, Ohio - Marathon Oil will spend an estimated \$1.3 billion on capital expansion and exploration programs this year, mostly for developing oil and gas production, president Harold Hoopman said Fri-

He also said Marathon directors declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 10.

## Tin Squeeze Seen Forcing LME to Play Waiting Game

LONDON — The London Metal actively for limited supplies on the exchange will find it hard to inter-Exchange will find it hard to intervene more directly to restore or-derly trading in the tin market unless there are no offers of immediate delivery, LME dealers said Fri-

day.
Until such offers dry up, a market cannot be called a corner, they said. The bulk of readily available tin remains in the hands of the buyer who has dominated the tin scene for the past seven months.

And unless there is a sudden and unexpected influx of metal to LME's warehouses in Europe, the exchange's attempt to restore orderly trading could easily backfire, they added.

The major buyer, widely be-lieved to have links with Malaysia, now probably holds physical stocks of tin equal to world surplus production for several years as well as U.S. surplus tin sales.

Dealers said this "individual" needs only to sit back to obtain a £120 a ton per day penalty from sellers unable to fulfill their sales contracts to "him" instead of openly trading at daily rates, which hit a record Friday of £8,990 a metric ton. At the end of last June the price was £6,350. The withdrawai of tin from cir-

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ding.

consumers are having to compete ket for the metal.

A key problem is that the physical stocks are not held by an LME member and therefore only moral pressure can be exerted on the holders of tin to help the current squeeze. But the record prices have caused many tin consumers to defer deliveries and even to lend any spare stocks they hold, traders

The delivery problems have been accentuated this month by delayed shipments from the United States, where international traders bought U.S. surplus strategic stockpile tin to fill their commit-

ments on the LME. In addition, tin production in Malaysia, the world's largest producer and exporter of the metal, slipped in December from November, the government said, though it gave no reasons for the decline.

Meanwhile, forward prices are being left far behind the dramatic rise in spot metal. The three months quotation fell £5 Priday to show a discount of £945 a ton on the cash price. This compares with less than £600 a ton following the LME's move Tuesday to limit the penalty for deferring delivery and £150 in June.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

M.J. Drabbe, general manager of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank in Amsterdam and head of the International Finance Group, has also been appointed head of the International Banking Group, succeeding P.G.K. Oosthuizen, who remains an adviser to the bank.

> Southeast Bank in Florida has elected Joseph E. Thompson vice president and senior European representative, based in London. He replaces Richard B. Geraghty, who returns to the bank's Miami beadquarters.

Edgar J. Roberts, formally managing director of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Inc. in New York, has been appointed treasurπ of the Manila-based Asian Deelopment Bank.

Gotans-Larsen Shipping Corp., readquartered in Hamilton, Bernuda has elected Harry E. Fitzgibbons to the company's poard of directors. Mr. Fitzgibons is a director of Hambros lank Ltd. of London and chair-nan of Anglo Nordic Shipping

National Gypsum Co. of Dalas has announced the election to he board of Edward J. Killian, corxorate group vice president.

Biagio (Gino) Giordano has reen appointed director of export ales management with Audiovox



M.J. Drabbe

Corp., a Hauppauge, N.Y., based audiosound equipment company. He replaces John Culiati who has retired because of illness.

Joseph S. Sins has joined the Chicago Mercantile Exchange as vice president for public affairs from the Federal Reserve Board in

Selincourt Ltd., a British textile and garment manufacturer, an-nounced that Sir David Nicolson joined the board as a non-execu-

# BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Ford Says 1981 Loss Will Top \$1 Billion; Impact Seen on UAW Talks

DEARBORN, Mich. -Motor Co, will post a loss "slightly in excess of \$1 billion" when it officially reports its results for 1981 later this month, according to a company executive.

Peter J. Pestillo, the company's vice president for labor relations, made the disclosure late Thursday in response to an inquiry from the United Automobile Workers union. Ford currently is engaged in negotiations with the union, seeking to exchange assurances of greater job security for wage and benefit concessions.

A \$1 billion loss for 1981, which would be generally in line with the expectations of financial analysts, would indicate that Ford lost about \$286 million in the fourth quarter of the year.

In the first three quarters of the year, the company had a cumulative loss of \$714 million. Ford is to report its fourth-quarter results in a few days.

By John M. Berry

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON --- Federal Re-

serve Chairman Paul A. Volcker is expected to tell Congress next week that the Fed is sticking to its

The Federal Open Market Com-

mittee, which sets monetary policy for the central bank, met this week

and basically reaffirmed its goal of

holding money supply growth to a

range of 2½ percent to 5½ percent from the fourth quarter of 1981 to

In addition, the Fed will be aim-

ing at the midpoint of that range, Mr. Volcker is expected to an-nounce. Treasury Secretary Don-

ald T. Regan, speaking just on be-half of the Treasury, recently urged the Fed to seek money growth in the upper third of that

None of this will come as any

surprise to financial markets, be-cause Mr. Volcker has been taking

a particularly tough line in public statements about the need to keep

a tight rein on money growth until

there is more progress in reducing inflation. Other Fed officials have

Mr. Volcker and the other offi-

cials acknowledge they do not relish their role, which in the short run is putting them in the position of forcing up interest rates in the

midst of a continuing recession to

contain the recent surge in money

Mr. Volcker's message will be

delivered to the House Banking

Committee only two days after

President Reagan sends Congress

his fiscal 1983 budget with an esti-mated \$90 billion deficit — a defi-

cit many analysts believe ultimate-

ly will turn out to be far larger.

Moreover, with the prospect of large continuing deficits, the Fed feels it is the only anti-inflation

Explosive Growth

The money-supply measure M-1, which includes currency in cir-

culation and checking deposits at

financial institutions, grew 5 per-

cent from the fourth quarter of

1980 to the fourth quarter of 1981. The Fed was aiming roughly for 7

percent, though it expressed it dif-

ferently because of a special allow-ance it made last year for the rapid

expansion of negotiable-order-of-

withdrawal accounts across the

LOS Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — MCA and
International Business Machines
said Thursday that they are selling

most of their joint videodisc ven-

ture. Discovision Associates, to its

Japanese partner, Pioneer Elec-

According to the agreement in principle announced by the partners, MCA and IBM will keep

only the technology's patents and a few employees, while selling Discovision's 50-percent stake in

two Japanese manufacturing plants. No price was disclosed.

With the sale by the co-owners of Discovision, Pioneer will be-

came the sole owner of Universal

Pioneer and will assume rights for

worldwide marketing and mann-

factoring of optical videodiscs and players for both industrial and

consumer markets, activities for-

MCA President Sidney J. Shein-berg met last week with officials

from IBM, Pioneer and Discovi-sion to "reorganize" the videodisc venture, which, sources said, repre-sents more than \$100 million in in-

When asked for the reasons be-

think both parties really

hind the decision to sell Discovi-

sion's operations, Mr. Shemberg

decided that from their standpoint

there are other places they would

as soon put their investments ...

obviously, [it is] a market that's

going to develop slowly ... and [there will be] continuing losses."

formed less than three years ago to

produce discs for the optical laser video disc player, in both consum-er and industrial markets. But the

company had difficulty producing

high-quality discs at its plant in Carson, Calif., while being forced

to compete with an aggressively

The Discovision venture was

merly shared with Discovision.

taken a similar stance.

the fourth quarter of 1982.

The 1981 loss, when sales were down 6 percent from 1980, comes after a \$1.5-billion loss in 1980 and is expected to have an impact on the labor negotiations.

Donald F. Ephlin, head of the union's Ford department, said: The projected loss of more than \$1 billion by Ford Motor Co. for 1981 is serious, although not unexpected. Coming as it does on the heels of a comparable loss for 1980, it serves to underscore our concern for the job security of Ford workers

General Motors has already reported a profit of \$333 million for 1981, while the remaining member of Detroit's Big Three automakers, Chrysler, is expected to report a loss of about \$500 million. The size of Ford's loss, and its

decision to eliminate its first-quarter dividend payment, may make acceptance of concessions by unionized workers easier than at General Motors, where talks on a new contract broke down last week, largely because of opposi-tion among rank-and-file workers.

**Fed Reaffirms Money Supply Goal** 

money market mutual funds, many of which allow check-writing privi-

leges, reduced the growth of M-1

The money funds' unique com-bination of high yields and liquidi-

ty may have provided a "resting place" for funds not needed imme-

diately for transactions purposes,

cutting the public's demand for

checking deposits at financial in-stitutions, the article said.

Funds Switched

Such rapid changes in the way in

which the public chooses to hold its money vastly complicate hitting

any particular money growth tar-get. For instance, Fed officials be-lieve much of the surge in money

in December and January was the result of an unusual combination

The public apparently was reducing its holding of small certifi-

Kredietbank Buys Interest

BRUSSELS - Kredietbank said

Friday it has acquired a more than 50 percent shareholding in

Bankverein Bremen from Adca-

Bank, Frankfurt, but gave no fi-nancial details. It said Bankverein

Bremen showed steady growth of

deposits and loans in recent years

and encouraging results were expected for 1981.

LONDON - OPEC President

Mana Said al-Oteiba said Friday

he may call a special meeting of the cartel's oil ministers to review

price and production levels. He

He said the worldwide oil glut may force OPEC to lower some

prices and cut production. Such actions could lead to lower prices

that OPEC's benchmark price of \$34 a barrel for Saudi light crude

would not be changed. Lowering that price, around which other OPEC members set their prices,

"is out of the question," he said.

priced, incompatible video disc system invented by RCA.

Although Pioneer will assume responsibility for Discovision's contracts and is buying its video processing operation, the Japanese company is not buying Discoving discovering plant in Cart

sion's disc-pressing plant in Car-son or other physical assets in the United States, confirmed Ken Kai, president of Pioneer's U.S.-based

Because of layoffs during the last six weeks, Discovision's work-

force has shrunk from 800 to 250.

The company said last week that it

would close its Carson plant at the

end of February. The company other operations, except manage-ment of the patent portfolio, will

be closed down during the next

three to five months, said a

ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

(CDR's)

The Board of Directors of Makita

Electric Works, Ltd. has announced

that shareholders, who will be regis-

tered in the books of the Company on

February 20th, 1982 (Tokyo

time) will be entitled to receive a

10% gratis distribution of new

shares. Consequently the under-

signed designated div.cp.no. 26 of

In Japan the shares will be traded ex-

bonus as from February 17th, 1982.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 28th January 1982.

the CDRs for this purpose.

Discovision spokesman.

Pioneer Video.

But an article in the Federal Remarket," he said. He added that if

serve Bank of New York's Quarterly Review published Thursday will discuss the whole thing —

Sold to Pioneer by MCA, IBM

Joint Venture in Videodiscs

Mr. Oteiba stressed, however,

did not name possible dates.

by about 3.9 percentage points.

said that the explosive growth of cates of deposit and increasing its money market mutual funds, many use of NOW accounts. One theory

main talks Friday, and negotiators weekend bargaining on possible cost-saving concessions by the UAW, The Associated Press reported. Mr. Pestillo said salaried employees should not have to give up anything more under the new 31-month pact sought by Ford.

Ford has cut its white collar workforce 50 percent in the past two years. Recently, it slashed benefits, including vacations, for the remaining salaried employees. [The UAW has made "equality

of sacrifice" a big issue in the ne-gotiations at Ford and GM. Mr. Ephlin said the union will stick to its request for equal treatment for all Ford hourly employees, man-agement and "others who have a stake in the Ford system."]

During the negotiations with GM, the company repeatedly said that failure to secure a new contract with lower labor costs would result in plant closings and the assignment of more component manufacture to non-union subcontrac-

at the Fed is that the extremely un-

settled conditions in financial mar-

kets have led investors to place the

funds from maturing small certifi-

cates of deposit temporarily in NOW accounts.

while the NOW accounts are. An-

other factor in the surge may have

been "window dressing" by both banks and corporations trying to

make their balance sheets look

more liquid at year's end, one Fed

surge, the Fed underscored its in-

tention of keeping money tight by telling major banks this week that they should not be borrowing so

frequently directly from the Fed

when they need funds to meet their reserve requirements. With some

of the banks forced to turn to the

market to replace the Fed's loans,

some short-term interest rates rose

sharply.

Rising interest rates this far into

medicine, and Fed officials are

aware that their actions could

abort the recovery expected later

But despite the unhappiness fre-

quently expressed this week at the Federal Open Market Committee

meeting about their dilemma, the Fed shows no sign of changing its

course, even to the small degree suggested by Mr. Regan.

recession are hardly standard

Whatever the source of the

official said.

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The agency said those expected

**OPEC President Says Cartel** 

May Meet on Prices, Output

Such CDs are not part of M-1,

# <u>PROHT</u>

GM took its first actions in that regard Thursday, announcing that it would its close Fisher Body plant in the Cleveland suburb of Euclid within a year, idling 1,115 employees. A GM spokesman said the interior trim products made at

## Yield Record Set in Sale Of U.S. Bonds

By Michael Quint New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Treasury sold new 14 percent bonds Thursday at an average yield of 14.56 issue that showed the extreme re-luctance of investors to buy longterm bonds even though inflation has subsided.

The high yield — up from 13.9 percent a week ago and 12% per-cent in late November — seemed to confirm Wall Street warnings that large budget deficits are pushing up interest rates. Early last Noversber, the Treasury sold similar bonds at a 14.1 percent yield, but since then budget deficit estimates for the fiscal years 1983 and 1984 have expanded sharply.

Despite this, Treasury officials had little choice but to crowd into the credit markets this week with \$20 billion of short- and long-term issues that raised about \$6.7 billion of new cash. Treasury officials estimated last week that they needed to raise \$41.25 billion of new cash this quarter to cover a fiscal 1982 deficit estimated by private analysts and some government offi-

cials at \$100 million. Although Treasury officials have been predicting lower interest rates since the earliest days of the Reagan administration, the credit markets have not shared that opti-

By the time the smoke cleared from this week's financings, yields for the new three-year, 10-year and 30-year Treasury issues were all significantly higher than the levels estimated before the auctions be-

[British National Oil Corp. is proposing to cut prices of all grades of British North Sea oil by Government securities dealers said that investor demand \$1.50 a barrel, according to indusstrengthened Thursday afternoon when prices were much-lower than try sources. Reuters reported Friearlier in the week but overall de-[Sources said BNOC proposed that the cuts take effect shortly. mand had been modest. They said they owned the vast bulk of the securities bought at this week's According to market analysts, major British producers are likely to

note and bond auctions. Investment bankers and investaccept the proposal.]
Mr. Otelba said OPEC output ment advisers acknowledged that yields of more than 14 percent had now fallen to below 20 million barrels a day. At their peak, OPEC countries produced 31 million barwere attractive compared with recent inflation, but they offered a variety of reasons why investors were not more enthusiastic.

OPEC's next regularly scheduled meeting is in May. At its last meeting, in December, some According to institutional sales-men in the government securities OPEC members cut their prices in hopes of arresting the decline in prices on spot markets. The price market, maturity extension for most portfolio managers these days means issues due in no more weakness is largely the result of

#### vation and recession in industrial-'81 Machinery Orders The Gulf news agency reported In Japan Hit Record Friday that oilmen, bankers and economists will meet Tuesday in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, to discuss develop-

TOKYO - Industrial machinery orders received by Japanese firms rose 10.5 percent to a record 5.67 trillion yen (\$24.26 billion) in

1981, the Industrial Machinery Association said Friday.

Domestic orders last year rose 8.2 percent to a record 3.56 trillion yen. Export orders gained 14.7 percent to 2.11 trillion yen, just short orders the 1979 record of 2.14 to attend include Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani; his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sheik Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, and Abdul Aziz Kurishi, chairman of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Aushort of the 1979 record of 2.14

## the plant would be made at other GM facilities and by outside sup-The union's leadership, rebuffed by dissidents at its GM locals, said: "It was our hope that a

revised agreement could be reached that would have resulted in limits on plant closings, such as this one, as well as greater overall job security and controls over out-sourcing of UAW-GM work. Unfortunately, we could not conclude such an agreement."

[GM's Canadian unit said it will lay off 2,539 workers at its trim and transmission plants in Windsor, Ontario, for one week because of high stocks of trim products and transmissions created by shut-downs at U.S. plants, Reuters re-

U.S. Layoffs Near Record DETROIT (UPI) - U.S. automakers said Thursday they have 245,400 workers on indefinite ter a record 248,650 last August Eighteen car plants were closed this week to reduce inventories eight by GM, six by Ford, three by

Chrysler and one by AMC.
Also Thursday, Ward's Automotive Reports said U.S. automakers this week planned to build 59,823 cars, down 51 percent from the same week last year.

Year-to-date car and truck production is 34.7 percent behind that of the first five weeks of 1981, the industry trade paper said.

The indefinite layoffs included 139,000 at GM, 54,600 at Ford, 45,400 at Chrysler, 5.550 at AMC and 850 at Volkswagen of Ameri-

Chrysler announced it will phase out a Detroit plant that makes chassis parts and assembles body panels for cars and trucks by the end of the 1983 model year.

But the company will reopen a Detroit area plant it was unable to into a high technology engineering center for research and develop-

## Prices Gain on NYSE; **Money Supply Drops**

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, bolstered by strength in airline issues, closer higher Friday. Trading was active as investors expected the money supply figure to show a de-cline of about \$2 billion to \$6 billion when it is released after the

market's close. Later the Federal Reserve reported that the basic measure of the money supply known as M-1 fell \$1.4 billion to \$447.6 billion in week ended Jan. 27, after seasonal and benchmark revisions. However, a New York Federal Reserve Bank spokesman said the M-1 decline would have been \$3.2 billion if the effects of new seasonal adjustment factors and revisions to include data from small banks had been excluded.

The stock market traded in a narrow range the morning but began to firm in the afternoon. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up four points to 851.03 after being up more than six points earlier. Advances led declines by more than two to one as volume approximated Thursday's 53.30 million shares. Analysts said the market has

been particularly concerned about the money supply because of fears that the Federal Reserve could tighten monetary policy further to stem recent strong money growth. They said the market sustained

a rally that began late Thursday when the Dow index neared the 840 level and found considerable support among professional investors. An improvement in the bond market in the afternoon aided the stock market, they added.

News that unemployment de-clined slightly in January from December's level, while unexpected, had relatively little impact, the analysts noted. They said the decline could at least partly reflect technical factors.

In company news, Chemical New York and Florida National Banks of Florida reached a definitive merger agreement in an effort to thwart a hostile takeover attempt by Southeast Banking Corp., Florida's largest bank holding company.

On the trading floor, airlines, which historically have been strong in February, were among the strongest issues, dominating the

Northwest Orient rose 25 to 27%, while American Airlines was up one to 11½ and Trans World gained 1% to 18½, all in active trading. UAL was 11/s higher at 17 and Delta climbed 112 to 26%. McDonnell Douglas was lower,

Bank stocks were also strong with Chase Manhattan up 114-to

59, J.P. Morgan ¼ to 55¾ and Citibank one to 25¾.

#### U.S. Deficit *Up 10% in '81* From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON - The U.S. trade deficit on a balance-of-payments basis was \$27.8 billion last year, 9.9 percent higher than in 1980, with \$9.3 billion of the red ink in the fourth quarter, the Commerce Department said Friday. The latest measure of the trade

deficit excluded military trade and reflects certain adjustments to the figures to compensate for technical On Jan. 28, the department re-

ported last year's merchandise trade deficit without the adjustments reached \$39.7 billion, the third worst on record. The new figures showed that ex-

ports increased 5.4 percent in 1981 while imports went up 5.9 percent. All figures were seasonally adjust-

The department said the nation's trade surplus with Western Europe "declined sharply" the deficits with Japan and Canada increased. Over the year the surplus in trade with Latin America increased although it decreased during the fourth quarter.

## **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 5, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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Paris	5.95	11.1145	254.26		4,751 x	232.00	149125	374.95	77.59
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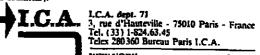
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**Toronto Stocks** 

Closing Prices, Feb. 4, 1982

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Other Stock Markets

Milan

Total sales 4,755,423 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Feb. 4, 1982

Total Sales \$50,494 shares,

Canadian Indexes

Accountants to Merge

DENVER — Accounting firms Fox and Co. and Edward Moore Associates of Britain are to merge, Fox said. The two firms have 34

affiliates and 210 offices world-wide and had total billings last year of more than \$190 million, Fox said Thursday.

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**Eurocurrency Interest Rates** 

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Feb. 5, 1982

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ROME — World gold prices are likely to fluctuate in a fairly narrow range this year but may turn higher toward the year end if industrial countries adopt reflationary policies, speakers told an international gold conference

speakers told an international gold conference Friday.

Guido Hanselmann, Union Bank of Switzal land executive vice president, said he saw a range this year of \$350 to \$450 an ounce, as suming present economic conditions show little change. But he added that the price could go lower if Western economies plunge deeper into recession.

Gold closed at \$384 an ounce in London Friday.

Gold closed at \$384 an ounce in London Friday.

Mr. Hanselmann said the price is unlikely to rise above the higher end of range unless governments, and the United States in particular, adopt reflationary measures, which he felt it unlikely before the end of the year.

Paul Jeanty, Samuel Montagu & Co.'s man aging director, said he sees a medium-term unitend for gold, which could be accelerated the event of a rise in inflation rates.

Mr. Hanselmann told the conference the demand for gold in the past year has be maintained by an increase in Japanese buying stimulated by the relatively low price of go in yen terms. This increase is likely to continuand demand can also be seen from the central banks of OPEC countries, which current hold less than 2 percent of their offic reserves in gold.

Some selling may be seen from a few central banks, such as Portugal, which hold a display portionately large amount of gold within the reserves, he added.

Japan Sees U.S. Action On Rates of Currencies

Reager

TOKYO — Japanese Finance Minister chio Watanabe said Friday that he believed United States has recently started to coops with other countries on foreign exchange kets, but he did not say whether the United States has intervened.

He told a news conference that the United States will join in concerted central bank invention on foreign exchange markets with pan and West European countries over concerted intervention, he said, adding the United States is also included:

Later in the day, U.S. Treasury Undersetary. Beryl Sprinkel denied that the United States had such intervention plans.

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Chicago Futures .16750 .16750 .16750 .16750 +150 1 45996 45576 45574 —0574 44497 44172 45774 —0574 44497 44172 45774 —0574 45974 457 45774 —0574 45974 459 45074 —0574 45974 459 45074 —0574 155774 55974 45974 —0574 7,75974 7,757 7,757 —0574 7,75974 7,27 7,2974 —02 Dec Est. soles 9214, Prev. soles 5,131. Deau dovie Agen int 15,725, tm 481. New York Futures Cash Prices METAL3
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Zinc, E. St L. Besls ib .... London Metals Market xes in sterting per metric ton) Feb. 5, 1982 Today Bid Asked Commodity Indexes 889.00 869.90 864.00 877.00 890.00 834.00 8,840.00 8,840.00 8,840.00 8,840.00 8,840.00 825.00 8,940.00 825.90 825.00 844.00 825.90 845. Dividends Selected Over-the-Counter Oper, Net... Per Share.. Net Income Per Share.. NEW YORK (AP)-707. 3-18 3-18 3-15 3-15 3-15 3-15 3-15 3-15 3-15 **London Commodities** (Prices to sterling per metric ton) (Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton) Feb. 5, 1992 Friday's New Highs and Lows **Paris Commodities Donors Disagree** 

## On Asia Funding After U.S. Offer

PARIS - Donor countries of the Asian Development Fund failed to agree on new capital resources for the fund when the United States refused to increase its offer, Asian Development Bank President Masao Fujioka said. The fund, a subsidiary of the

bank, lends money to the poorer Asian developing countries among the bank's 44 member nations on concessional terms. After a meet-ing Thursday of the 17 developed donor countries, Mr. Fujioka said the fund would make "one last attempt" to agree on new resources

at a meeting in early April, probably in Washington.

The fund's management has proposed a \$4.1 billion third replenishment of its resources to cover the four years from the start of 1983. The United States faces stiff opposition in Congress to any increases in foreign aid.

**European Gold Markets** 

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# Lockheed's Hopes Grow for Threatened Unit

By Bill Sing

LOS ANGELES - When Lockheed announced last December that it would phase out production of its L-1011 TriStar jetliner and added that it might have to suspend output of its P-3C Orion anti-submarine aircraft,

company officials were worried.

Lockheed President Lawrence O. Kitchen had warned in a letter to the Navy that the possible job and work losses would put the viability of the firm's Lockheed-California unit, which produces both

planes, "in great jeopardy."
But Lockheed officials now are saying that reports about the demise of their second-largest unit were premature. Lockheed's larg-

subsidiary. In addition, Chairman Roy A Anderson said that Lockheed several years may pursue diversification into other lines of business, made possible by improved cash flow resulting from the dropping of the loss-plagued TriStar pro-

Dave Crowther, the company's vice president, said Thursday that this diversification could include moves into non-aerospace businesses, such as real estate.

parently has reversed its decision last year to defer procurement of decision is expected to be included 1960s, was on the track team at the as part of President Reagan's fiscal University of Oregon. While there,

United States

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Year

Profits.

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Oper, Net..... Per Share...... Net Income.....

1983 budget to be presented to Congress next week. . Crowther said he expects

the Navy to order six aircraft in fiscal 1983 for delivery in 1984, and to order five aircraft for each of the following two or three years. Meanwhile, Mr. Kitchen and Mr. Anderson have revealed that Lockheed-California unit has

good prospects for winning new work on several aircraft programs. If Congress decides to grant the Army's recent request to order 50 of the C-5A military cargo plane, new work at the California unit

may include significant fabrication and sub-assembly on the plane,

By Robert Metz New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Nike Inc., which did not exist 20 years ago, has become a major factor in an industry that has stymied a lot of companies: Marketing specialty

Part of Nike's secret is that, unlike many other shoe enterprises, it does not spend a lot of money on factories. Instead, it buys shoes from South Korean and other for-

A superior product and the low Mr. Crowther said the Navy aparently has reversed its decision as year to defer procurement of based company. Philip Knight, 0 P-3Cs for five years. The Navy's who founded Nike in the mid-

**COMPANY REPORTS** 

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Revenue. Profits...

which is assembled at Lockheed's Marietta, Ga., facility,

Lockheed-California also could win some subcontracting work on the B-1 bomber, to be assembled by Rockwell International, Mr.

Anderson said. Without P-3C and TriStar work, Lockheed-California would have been left only with its Advanced Development Projects, or Skunk Works, which produces the TR-1 tactical reconnaissance jet and some top-secret defense projects. possibly including the so-called

Stealth lighter. The TriStar phase-out is expect-

ed to cut 4,400 jobs from the cur-rent 22,400 at Lockheed-California by the end of the year, with a possible loss of 9,500 jobs in the next two and a half years, a spokesman

Mr. Anderson said employment at the California unit will face "a slight reduction to start with, but I think it will come back up."

Mr. Crowther said Lockheed expects to reach a decision by the end of this month on whether to sell, lease or share its TriStar-related facilities in Palmdale, Calif., to Rockwell, which plans to assemble

## Nike Hitting Stride as Sneaker Sales Climb endorsements from top profession

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1987 203.5 3.99 217.5 4.27

he wrote a paper about imported

Upon graduation, he arranged to distribute Tiger athletic shoes in the U.S. market for their Japanese

manufacturer. He was highly suc-cessful, but when he and Tiger had a disagreement he decided to give up that brand and develop his own Thereafter, he had South Korean manufacturers make shoes with

qualities based on his consultations with track coaches and ath-That was the beginning of a

shoe line that later expanded into basketball, tennis, baseball, football and soccer.

Marketing has always been a

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1981 1,980, 109.54 3.67

Finn Named to Post

The Associated Pres

Koivisto appointed Ahti Kar-jalainen, 58, Friday as president of the Bank of Finland, filling the

post he himself vacated when elected president last month. Mr.

Karjalainen had been acting presi-

HELSINKI -- President Mauno

al athletes and the company limited its advertising budget primarily to sponsoring broadcasts of important sports events. National television audiences saw baseball television andiences saw baseball players rounding the bases in their cleated Nikes, and they watched John McEnroe tie his Nike laces between sets.
In addition to keeping its capital

investment low, Nike limits its inventory risk by taking orders from retailers under a five-month "Iutures" program that accounts for nearly 60 percent of sales volume. A retailer orders early to get a guaranteed price and the assurance that he will receive 90 percent of

These methods have catapulted Nike into the big leagues with sales estimated at \$665 million for the fiscal year ending May 31. In fact, Nike is so big that skeptics are asking whether the game is already

Dennis Rosenberg of Oppenheimer & Co. thinks not. He notes that Nike also sells branded athletic apparel, in competition with Adidas, and is still in the relatively early stages of penetrating that

Meanwhile, Nike is making a major effort to become a bigger factor in the European and Japanese markeis.

What impresses Nike's fans is its vigorous growth in both sales and earnings over the last five years. Sales should be 45 percent higher in the current fiscal year than they were a year ago, and earnings may rise 87 percent to \$2.85 a share. Nike earned \$1.52 a share last year, and next year Mr. Rosenberg is looking for \$3.60 a share.

Sophisticated investors are especially impressed by Nike's high return on equity. That measure was 46.4 percent in the fiscal year 1981 and is expected to be about the same this year. By comparison, the average return on equity for industrial companies is about 15 per

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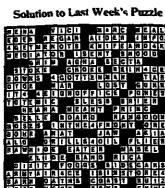
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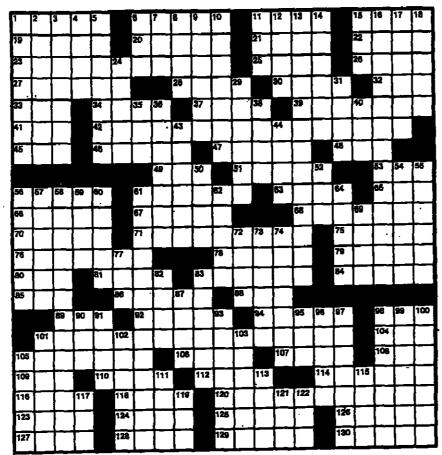
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**Relatively Speaking** By John M. Samson



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## **BOOKS**

HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN LOW-PRICED STOCKS IN THE COMING BULL MARKET

By Ralph Charell. 213 pages. (Illustrated With Charts) \$9.95. William Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, West Caldwell, N.J. 07006

How to Make a Killing in the Coming Stock Market Boom

By Ira U. Cobleigh and Bruce K. Dorfman. 238 pages. (Illustrated With Tables) \$11.95

THE ROARING '80s ON WALL STREET

Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NORMALLY when confronted with a new book on the stock market, I tend to dismiss it on the ground that if the author really knew enough about the market to write a useful book, he wouldn't have to bother. But the authors of these two volumes intrigued me with the ebulli-

ence of their titles. How can they be so sure there's going to be a stock-market boom in the 1980s, especially when the market has been as listless as a three-toed sloth, and supply-side economics seems so far to be producing the

Great Bust of the '80s? The most obvious reason why Charell and Cobleigh and Dorfman can be so sure about the coming bull market is that it is sufficient unto their purposes to be so sure, or at least to seem so sure — their purposes, being essentially to ensuare greedy book reviewers like me and other acquisitive readers. But by the time I allowed this truth to penetrate, I had read enough to learn that the authors

have other, slightly less illusory, reasons for predicting a boom.

Ralph Charell — the writer of "How I Turn Ordinary Complaints Into Thousands of Dollars," and two other books about money—is a stock technician. That is, he is a stock analyst who believes that all you need to know about a publicly owned compa-ny is in the patterns that appear when the prices of its securities are charted. Simple as That

As a chartist, he is particularly sensitive to the fact that the market for securities goes up and down. As more money goes in and out of the market faster and faster — a phenomenon that has been occurring lately, for various reasons — these up-and-down swings are bound to get more and more extreme. Ergo, there's going to be a big bull market sometime in the 1980s. It's as simple as that.

And when it comes, you ought to buy low-priced stocks, because, among other reasons, it's easier to double your money with a stock that costs \$4 than it is with, say. Eastman Kodak, which now costs around \$70. To figure out when to buy these low-priced ones, you need only spot individual up-turning stocks at the instant of the general market's upturn. You figure out these turning points by recognizing various chart patterns. Simple as that.

Ira U. Cobleigh and Bruce K. Dorfman - who have written a number of books together and apart - agree with Charell that the market is going to go up and down in the future, more and more dynamically. But as funda-mentalists instead of technicians that is, believing that "stock prices are the slaves of earning power" — they also see concrete reasons why the market should go up more than down in the 1980s. Among these reasons are the future health of the U.S. economy and the adjustment of future stock prices to past inflation. These are just two of many factors that they feel could raise the Dow Jones industrial average to above 3,000 by the end of next year, and send carefully selected

stocks, both low-priced and high, crashing through the dome of heaven. It's all as simple as that — except if you have been following closely and are now wondering which stocks you ought to buy to ride the rampaging buil. Or even how you should go about locating those stocks.

Ralph Charell advises to buy the low-priced ones that chart correctly; but because there must be 7,000 or 8.000 low-priced stocks available through the various stock exchanges on the North American continent, one would either have to subscribe to a forbiddingly expensive charting ser-vice or spend more hours than there are in a day tediously drawing charts of one's own.

#### **Fancy Schemes**

This failure to arrive at the crucial coint is typical of Charell's scatterbrained text. He gets so lost while jumping around — from fancy schemes on how to hedge in a bear market, to rather vague and farfetched advice on how to put off hav-ing your profits taxed — that he even ends up forgetting the optimistic spirit of his title. In a late chapter called "The Waves of the Future," he suggests that the Dow could go as low as 42 in the 1980s. In other words, his book could just as easily have been called, "How to Make Big Money in High-Priced Stocks in the Coming Bear Market."

Cobleigh and Dorfman are more forthcoming when it comes to suggest-ing stocks to buy. They actually list a number of companies one might want to invest in, dividing them up accord-ing to whether one is interested in growth, blue chips, income-producers, low-priced shares or mining stocks. Of course, they utter not a breath of recommendation, which is probably just as well, because most of the stocks they mention have gone down in the interval since they wrote their book.

Naturally, this hardly forestalls the possibility of a bull market in the 1980s. But it also does little to diminish my unfortunate prejudice: stock analysts who can, do; while those who can't, write books about the market.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

#### Medical Clue Makes It Dr. Arthur Conan Dovle

United Press International CHICAGO - Arthur Conan Doyle, author of the Sheriock Holmes mysteries, was also once a doctor - a fact documented by his handwritten and unpublished work on a condition caused by syphilis, two medical re-

searchers say. Dr. Alvin E. Rodin of Wright State University School of Medicine in Dayton, Ohio, and Jack D. Key of the Mayo Foundation in Rochester, Minn., reported their find in the Journal of the American Medical Associa-







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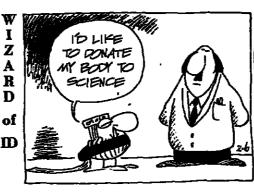




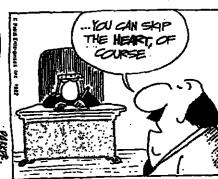
























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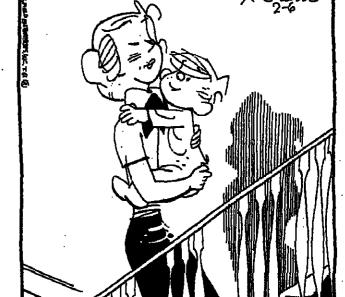




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# **Hess Wins Slalom** For Third Victory; **Cooper Is Second**

By Nick Stout

New York Times Service HAUS, Austria - Erika Hess of Switzerland reacted like a champion at a tense moment in her slalom race Friday and was rewarded with her third gold medal of the World Alpine Skiing Championships.

Christin Cooper of the United States was the runner-up and now holds three of the five medals won so far by the American team. Dan-

iela Zini of Italy was third. In the men's combined event, meanwhile, Michel Vion of France took the gold medal when he finished Friday's downhill in ninth place. He had been fourth in the dalom half of the event. Peter Luescher of Switzerland won the

silver medal and Anton Steiner of Austria won the bronze. Hess, 19, who has also won the giant slalom and the combined event, appeared to lose her balance shortly after starting the morning half of the two-run slalom race Friday. She slid wildly but quickly regained her balance and skied so perfectly the rest of the way that only Maria Rosa Quario of Italy was able to beat her morning re-

Too Far Backward "I was probably too nervous," Hess said, explaining that she lost control because she was leaning too far backward. Having recovered, she said, her confidence for the second run grew because she did not believe that Quario would be able to handle the pressure. "I knew she wouldn't the nerves."

Hess said Quario wound up in fifth place, behind Dorota Tlaka, one of the 18-year-old Polish twins who have attracted attention on the World Cup tour this winter because of

their frequently good results. Hess has now assumed the world championship in the three events won by Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein in the 1980 Olympics. She needed to ski in more races to do it, however, because at Lake Placid the combined was a

paper race. Here it was a separate Wenzel reinjured her knee early this winter and has not been adequately able to defend those titles.

#### She raced for the first time here **Lendl Overcomes** Flu, Scores First

Defeat of Connors United Press International TORONTO - Ivan Lendl. on the verge of defaulting in mid-match because of the flu held on to score his first victory over Jim-

my Connors and gain a semifinal berth in the Canadian Challenge tennis tournament. Lendl broke Connors' erratic service five times Thursday night to take a 6-4, 6-3 decision. In other matches. John McEnroe clinched a semifinal berth in the round-robin event by beating Vitas Gerulaitis, 7-6, 7-5, and Roscoe Tanner beat

Adriano Panatta, 6-2, 7-5. Andrej Kepinski, the tourna ment director, said Lendl called him on the court before the first game of the second set and said that because of persistent flu symptoms - he was considering withdrawing "I said, 'Well, that's your decision,' "Kepinski said.

Lendl had not beaten Connors in eight matches on the sanctioned tournament level. His victory, because it was in a special eight-man event, will not be official. The others playing here are Peter McNamara, who has also qualified for the semifinals with two victo-

## NBA Standings

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Vandewepte 27, Thomson 20)
Son Antonio 118, Phoenix 112 (Gervin 39,
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## College Basketball

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Nevado-Las Vesqu 63, Hawaii 72

Pesperdine 74, Portiona 58

San Diego State 37, Air Force \$5

San Jose State \$8, UC Irvine \$7

UC Sento Borbara 63, Utah State 42

Woshington \$9, Arizono State 45

Friday — reportedly against the advice of her doctors — and was one of 19 racers who either fell or otherwise could not complete the first run. Among the other dropouts were Tamara McKinney, Abbi Fisher, Christa Kinshofer and Ursula Konzett, who won a bronze medal in the giant slalom.

Not That Difficult' "It was not that difficult, really," Miss Cooper said of the first run, in which she was third. "But it was early and cold and maybe people weren't warmed up enough. It was very icy and the snow was

tricky. Asked for her assessment of Hess, to whom she has finished second often over the past two winters, Cooper said: "Great Consistent. Strong, Precise, Even when

she gets into trouble, she lets her skis run." Hess won the race by 33 hundredths of a second over Cooper, who was second in the giant slalom and third in the combined. Zini was only three hundredths of a

second farther behind. Two of the top men downhillers, meanwhile, have had serious acci-dents in training that could affect their performance in the premier event of the championships on Sat-urday. Steve Podborski of Canada fell twice during a training run Thursday and badly bruised his hip and shin. Franz Klammer, the most popular of the Austrians, wiped out Friday and was briefly hospitalized with a bruised rib, a light consussion and injuries to his knee and leg. He was spending Fri-

day evening packed in ice at the Austrian team hotel. For the record, the downhill half of the men's combined was won by Conrad Cathomen of Switzerland, who was followed by Todd Brook-er of Canada and Michael Mair of Italy. But these results are largely unimportant, except for how they affect the skiers' overall computer-

ized ranking in the world. WOAREN'S SLALOM 1. Ertico Hess, Switzerland, 1:41.60, 2. Christin Cooper, United States, 1:41.93. 2. Daniela Zial, Haty, 1:41.96. 2. Daniela Zini, Iboty, 1:41.54.
4. Dorota Tisilia, Polondi, 1:42.16.
5. Maria Resa Queria, Italy, 1:42.17.
6. Maria Esple, West Germony, 1:43.85.
7. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 1:40.97.
8. Marko Jermon, Yuposlavia, 1:44.74.
9. Olga Charvottova, Czechoslovatka, 1:10. Fabienne Serrat, Franca, 1:44.89.
11. Piera Maccial, Italy, 1:44.97.
12. Ania Zavadiov, Yuposlavia, 1:45.24.
13. Ingrid Eberle, Austria, 1:45.87.
14. Lea Scellmer, Austria, 1:45.87.
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and Heimart Hoefishner, Austria, 1:44.76.

5. Gustav Oshril, Switzerland, 1:45, 12.

7. Kontrad Bartelski, Britain, 1:45, 12.

8. Jaco Romick, United States, 1:45, 42.

9. Michael Vian, France, 1:45, 46.

10. Silvano Mell, Switzerland, 1:45, 69. no Mell, Switzerland, 1:45.49.

n. Satvono Media, Switzeriano, 1.45,54
13. Triston Cochrone, United Stotes, 1:45,54
12. Voiery Tayannov, Soviet Union, 1:45,53
13. Michaele Velfit, West Germony, 1:45,52
14. Jacon-Philippe Vuillet, Franca, 1:44,77
15. Steven i.e., Austrolia, 1:46,51. Final Standings 1. Michel Vian. France, 12.64 point 2. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 18.08.
2. Anton Steiner, Austria, 20.48.
4. Weifrom Ortner, Austria, 20.49.
5. Michel Canac, France, 35.42. 5. Michel Canac, France, 35.42.
6. Odd Searti, Norway, 46.51.
7. Gustav, Ostavil, Switzerland, 97.07,
8. Ernst Riedelsperser, Austria, 61.13.
9. Bruno Noeckier, Italy, 61.55.
11. Peter, Roth, West Germany, 42.14.
11. Volery Taypanov, Saviet Unite, 78.71.
12. Tomaz Cerlauvnik, Yusasiavia, 91.71.
13. Ivan Pacak, Czechoslovakia, 18.09.
14. Shipya Chiba, Japan, 162.15.
15. Bilanciary Schimmer, Czechoslovakia.

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Kick Kuhn, 2

former Boston College basketball

player, was given 10 years in pris-

on Friday by a judge who said he

hoped the stiff sentence would

keep other athletes from bribery

emerges as the most important sentencing objective." U.S. Dis-trict Court Judge Henry Bramwell

said after rejecting a plea from Kuhn's lawyer for leniency.

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Gariner 2 (22);

New York Rancers 4, Colored (1), Vickers (4)

New York Rensers 4. Colsory 4 (Younehous (Q), Victor's (5), Johnstone (17), Do. Moleney (8); Nilsson 3 (19), Bridgman (26)).

Detroit & Chicago 4 (Kirton 2 (14), Larson (14),

Ogradnick (21), Osborne (16), Gara (15); Mulvey (24), Second (24), Sevend (27), Présion (18)),

(24), Secord (34), Secord (27), Presson (10).
Minneord 3. Philodelphio 3 (Ciccorelli (42),
Smith (24), Broten (22): Linsemon (15).
Flockhert (27), Occircone (51).
Boston 5. Buffolo 2 (Paderson 2 (28), Pork (9),
Fergus (14). Morcette (10): Howerth (12),

Nashua Is Destroyed at 30

The Associated Press

one of the great thoroughbreds of the 1950s, has died at 30. The stal-

lion, who won the Preakness and

Belmont in 1955, was humanely

destroyed Wednesday because of

age-related complications.

LEXINGTON, Ky. - Nashua,

DNFERENCE x Division W L T GF GA Pts 22 13 - 6 228 167 70 28 19 5 210 197 61 25 20 8 196 204 58 21 24 8 200 225 50 14 31 8 198 223 36 --- Thurston

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Kuhn, 26, was convicted Nov.

"On final analysis, deterrence

and point-shaving schemes.



Don Perry

# From Saginaw to Big-Time Hockey, One Tough Character

By Gordon Edes

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Friend or foe, the consensus on Don Perry, the Los Angeles Kings' coach, is that he is one tough char-

John Brophy, coach of the minor-league Nova Scotia Voyageurs, counts himself among Perry's friends. That was not always the case. Brophy has the memory of a jaw fractured by Perry when both were playing in the Eastern League.

"He was the toughest hockey player I've even seen," said Brophy, whose own fistic exploits were considerable. "He was the champ, without a doubt. A heavyweight ... I stayed away from him.

Perry's reputation did not diminish during his 17 years of coaching minor league hockey, a world where machismo is a matter not so much of ego as of survival.

Perry has been coach of the Kings for less than a month, but he is already a fig-ure of controversy in the National Hockey League. He has received a 15-day suspension from the league for ordering a player, Paul Mulvey, to leave the bench and join in a brawl on the ice. Mulvey refused and has since been sent to the minor leagues.

When Perry coached in the minors, his teams often reflected the personality of their coach.

Kevin O'Brien, publicist for the Colora-do Rockies, held a similar position with the Kalamazoo Wings of the International

are inexperienced.

away victory since 1976.

six championship matches the Welsh have scored only four tries

while allowing 12, and it is hard to

see how the return of Ray Gravell.

a defensive center, increases the

scoring potential. In another de-

fensive switch, Clive Burgess and Rhodri Lewis return on the flanks.

star flyhalf, has recovered from the

thigh injury that took him out of

the Ireland match in the second

half, but veteran lock Geoff Wheel

is out with a broken nose. His re-

placement, 6-foot-6 Dave Sutton,

adds height at the lineout but is

unlikely to match Wheel's ball-

winning power in the tight situa-tions. The whole team is under

heavy, possibly stifling pressure to defend Wales' unbeaten record at

home in the championship, which goes back 27 matches to 1968.

France has nothing to lose.

Captain Jean-Pierre Rives is back

after recovery from shoulder sur-gery in July. The front-five for-

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wards should be solid in the

Gareth Davies, the captain and

naw Gears.

1980. in Saginaw, when it did not go over
"Saginaw's trademark was being the
at all — at least not with the Milwaukee toughest team in the league physically." O'Brien said, "and it was accented by some notorious minor-league goons."

Saginaw's most intense rivalry, O'Brien said, was with Toledo. "They'd start their brawls during the last four chords of the National Anthem," O'Brien said. "The organist would still be playing and the guys

would start swinging away." O'Brien recounted two incidents. One happened during a bench-clearing brawl in Dayton, when Perry left the bench and fought at center ice with Jim (Serweed) Pettie, the Dayton goalie, who had been harassing the Saginaw players. "Pettie ripped Perry's sports jacket in that one."

The other occurred in Kalamazoo, on a rare occasion when Saginaw was the in-

timidated rather than the intimidator. "Perry was so upset at his players,"
O'Brien said, "that before the third period began he came out to the bench and grabbed a stick. Every time a Kalamazoo player skated by [in the warmup] he would swing at that player. They were laughing at him. Finally the referee saw him and he was immediately ejected. But I don't think

he was ever fined or suspended." It was a time. O'Brien said, when "goon hockey was the norm, during the heyday of the Philadelphia Flyers. And in these type of cities, blue-collar towns, it would

Admirals, who forfeited a playoff series with Saginaw after a brawl that left Milwaukee players seriously injured and resulted in lawsuits from both sides.

There was one occasion, on April 13,

A \$2-million suit filed by two Milwankee players. Carey Haworth and Michel Bergeron, contends that the fighting was not the spontaneous kind usually associated with hockey but was part of a premeditated plan to intimidate the

Milwaukee team Haworth got a fractured cheekbone and two black eyes and needed 15 stitches after fighting Saginaw's John Gibson, who later played with the Kings and now is with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

#### Nothing Like It

"I've been in hockey many, many years but I've never seen anything like what occurred in Saginaw," said Lloyd Pettit, the Milwaukee team owner and longtime adcaster for the Chicago Black Hawks.

Wren Blair, who owned the Saginaw team before declaring bankruptcy last year and now is the Kings director of player personnel, wrote in The Hockey News shortly after the incident that he

couldn't believe the public furor. "My God, it sounded worse than when Hitler invaded Poland." Blair wrote in an article entitled "Hockey Without Fighting

most, that wasn't a bad quality, according. to some associates. "He's an honorable guy, an honest y." said Ted Garvin, who formerly coached in Toledo and now coaches the

Olympic Body to Seek

fenders say

Flint Generals. "He's like I am; he likes tough hockey players ... and I assume Don is trying to instill in the L.A. club that they've got to play physically like that in order to be successful."

Whether that style can be successful, or be appealing, in L.A. is questioned by Milwaukee Coach Phil Wittliff.

When he left New Haven last month to

coach the Kings, "the team was in first place and had 268 fewer penalty minutes

than any team in the league," said Roy

season won the Turner Cup, the IHL

equivalent of the Stanley Cup, was among

"He's always had a good forechecking

club and skating club, Brophy says.

"He's always kept a few tough players, but

he didn't have goon hockey clubs."

And even if his teams were rougher than

the bottom three in penalty minutes.

In addition, the Saginaw team that last

Miakar, the New Haven team president.

"The game is changing," he said. "You can't sell that kind of hockey anymore. It's almost a status thing to be anti-fighting. Guys like Don Perry, who say they like that rough-tough hockey, they're in a mi-

## In Rugby, the Attack May Be Back

By Bob Donahue

nal Revold Tribung LONDON - More than many sports, rugby is alert to its history. Right now, the international rugby community senses a moment of

transition, a watershed. This weekend everybody at Twickenham and especially at Cardiff will know — players, adminis-trators, fans, even the rugby pil-grims from Japan and America who arrive every year at about this time — that the old days of open, running, flowing, attacking rugby

are on their way back. The third and fourth matches of the annual Five Nations Championship bring Ireland to England and France to Wales. (Scotland is idle after holding England to a 9-9 draw in Edinburgh three weeks ago.) It is hard to recall a championship Saturday preceded by more excitement than this one.

The new era has been taxiing

along the runway in starts and

stops for several seasons. Signs are that the takeoff is for 1982 at last - if not Feb. 6, then in the weeks immediately following. In the classic pattern of the game, forwards fought for posses-sion of the ball and backs attacked with it. Backs, and especially threequarters, were the stars. But the 1970s were a decade of concen-

tration on the training of forwards, who began hogging the show. Servile Halfbacks Increasingly, servile halfbacks se to their forwards, or kick the ball back in front of the the threequarters. Or the forwards would keep the ball and try to gain

ground themselves in tightly sup-ported charges. When a center did happen to get the ball, he would most likely angle his run inward so as to link with his forwards.
Wings scored 15 tries in the 1971 championship but only 11 in 1975, and the decline continued: 9 in 1976, 7 in 1977, 5 in 1978. As the threequarters progressively saw less of the ball, their confidence

and skills declined. Backs were

picked for their tackling rather

than for attacking talent. Half-

23 of conspiracy to commit rack-eteering. His 10-year sentence is to

be served concurrently with the maximum five years each for con-

spiracy to commit sports bribery

and for using interstate facilities to

further a crime. He could have

received 20 years on the racketeer-

Kuhn was convicted with four others of conspiring to fix the

point spread of at least six games during Boston College's 1978-79 season so that their betting syndi-

The former reserve forward and

Another defendant, Paul Maz-

As he did on Jan. 22 when he

sentenced the other three, James

Burke and brothers Anthony and

Rocco Perla, to terms ranging

20 years, the judge emphasized the

scheme's negative impact on col-

lions of sports fans that athletes

can be compromised," he said.

"Every college athlete may now come under suspicion from

Transactions

BASEBALL

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Amounced that Thad Basley, outfletder: Owisht Bernard, pitcher: Steve Lake, cotcher; and Bob Skube,

sufficient, had agreed to arrow.

plothoon League

CHICAGO CUBS--Signed Jody Davis,
cotcher! Miles Griffin and Dickle Notes,
plichers; Scott Fletcher and Pot Tobler,
infligitars; and Mel Holl, outfielder, to one-year

CONTRICTS.
PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Announced that
Gary Alexander, calcher, had garyed to terms
on a one-year controct.

National Football League
DETROIT LIONS—Named Ted Marchiprode
offensive coordinator and quarterback cooch.

COLLEGE STATE—Announced

A second to the second of the

SOCCER Major Indeer Sector League · NEW YORK ARROWS—Stated Drogen Simic,

resignation of Joe DeGregorio, bood basicetball carch, effective at the end of the season.

RICHMOND—Extended the common of Dal

Shealy, head losted coach.
TENRESSEE-CHATTANOOGA—Named Yom
Grant quarterback and running back coach.

CLARION

FOOTSALL

Agerican League AULWAUKEE BREWERS

Their crime has reminded mil-

lege athletics.

coaches and fans."

from four years to the maximum

at least one other unindicted player were paid \$2,500 for each game in which they shaved points.

cate could beat bookies' odds

zei, will be sentenced Feb. 12.

ing-conspiracy charge.

**Player Who Shaved Points** 

Gets 10-Year Term in U.S.

backs became punters and placekickers above all. The penalty goal, rather than the try, increasingly

determined victory.

When the star Welsh backs of the mid-1970s faded, it was mainly the Scots who kept the running game alive. Then England ran the ball in its matches against Scot-land in 1980 and 1981. Australia, in a three-month tour of the Brit-Isles that ended early last

month, attacked systematically but could not win the big matches. Two weeks ago, Offic Campbell, kicking flyhalf by reputation, switched the emphasis to attack and made three tries for Ireland's wings against Wales. It was only the second time in the championship in more than six years that one team's wings had scored three tries. The Welsh were whipped,

A Revolutionary Team

revolutionary team for its opener against Wales. Thirteen of the 15

On Jan. 27, France announced a

announced starters are from clubs in the Southwest, bastion of the running game that made France the attacking rugby country par excellence a generation and тюте адо, Cross-Channel telephone lines were busy with calls asking who some of these unknown players were — a big 20-year-old Dax flyhalf named Jean-Patrick Lescar-

coura, a center from Bayonne named Patrick Perrier, a 21-yearold Dax fullback named Marc Cardiff is the place where the trouble winning, so selection of the teams to play there every other year is usually conservative. Yet this time seven of the starters will

be appearing in their first championship match. The explanation: France has decided to attack. The four-sided picture for Saturday looks like this: • England is in trouble. Veteran captain Bill Beaumont is out with a neck injury and scrumhalf Steve Smith leads the team for the first time. Placekicker Paul Dodge tore

a hamstring in training Thursday and will be replaced by Tony John Scott returns at No. 8 after surgical repair of both ankles, but with little recent match experience. Phil Blakeway's return at tight-

head is an asset if this often-injured prop can go the distance. England started as the likely champion but has been losing that aura steadily since its tryless draw with Scotland. The English have home advantage, and the Irish are unlikely to work up as much fire at

Twickenham as they did at home two weeks ago.

• Ireland has much to confirm.

#### Was Campbell's success against Mets, Reds Agree On Foster Trade

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The New York Mets and the Cincinnati Reds have reached agreement "in princi-ple" on a trade that would bring George Foster, Cincinnati's leader in home runs and runs batted in for the last six seasons, to New

York. The deal, which is contingent on the Mets' signing Foster to a new contract, would reportedly cost them two players — Alex Trevino, a backup catcher, and either Jim Kern or Ed Lynch, both of whom are pitchers. Foster, 33, is expected to demand \$1 million or more a year before giving his agreement.

The Reds have been trying to trade Foster after having failed to

reach accord with him on a contract for the coming season, which is his option year under his old pact. As a player with 10 years in the major leagues and at least five with his current club, he has the right to veto any trade. European Skating Title

Won by West German

)

The Associated Press

LYONS - Norbert Schramm of West Germany won the men's title at the European Figure Skating Championships on Thursday. Schramm, 21, is the first West German to win the European competition. The early leader, Jean-Christophe Simond of France, fin-

ished second, and Igor Bobrin of the Soviet Union was third. The competition was briefly interrupted before Bobrin's program when demonstrators went on the ice carrying a Solidarity banner in support of the Polish trade union.



Steve Smith ground. The Welsh, heavily criticized at home lately, will be fierce. Remarkable cohesion (from No. 10 to No. 15, the backs are all from Basque clubs, and three of the threequarters play together in Bayonne) plus upstart confidence could compensate for inexperience. The French public expects



said at a news conference.

# UN's Aid on Boycotts

is a Pipedream.

Informal Talks would pledge to support their athletes and send them to the Games,

Berlioux said Samaranch had had informal talks with some heads of state about the idea but had not yet made a formal approach to any government. She added: "If such a convention is passed, it will take a long time. We

#### would probably hold its first meeting in Rome next May. The IOC has always called itself an international body and has aimed to place the Games above

politics. But when governments have sought to keep their athletes out of competition, the committee has been powerless. African countries boycotted the Montreal Games to protest the in-clusion of New Zealand because of that nation's sporting ties with South Africa. The United States

at Moscow over the Soviet Union's presence in Afghanistan. On another issue, Samaranch, asked the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee to provide an additional village for the 1984

led a boycott of about 50 nations

Summer Games, but he was turned Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles committee, said at a news conference: "We are having two main Olympic villages, plus one for the rowers at Lake Casitas, and that's that."

The federations of fencing, vol-

Ueberroth said no athlete is likely to take more than one hour to The IOC executive board, along the 21 international

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PEN PALS

#### both his punting and his leader—ship in attack, which is a large order. Win or lose, this French team is unlikely to be dull. A prime mover in the plan is tions that control the sports in the Summer Games, have been touring the sites over the past week and assessing facilities. ton and Richard Moriarty, the middle of the French lineout looks weak. Possession lost in the air will have to be recovered on the is unlikely to be dull. **CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS** TRANSCAR: Europe's lorgest for Cors, cleo boggoge & household effects voridwich. Contact London W1, 43/44 New Bord St., Tek 491 4121. Geneva 1219, 27/38 Ave. do Lignon. Tels 96 55 11. Frontivitr, Am Sudpark 10, D6092 Keltserboch, Tel: 05107 2051. The original & still the only Transcar Organization.

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# scrums; but with only one tall lock. Alain Lorieux, opposite Sut-

(Continued from Back Page)

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#### was recently named chairman of a PASADENA, Calif. - The Innew IOC commission for the proternational Olympic Committee tection of the Olympic movement. will seek United Nations backing Berlioux said that commission to prevent boycotts such as the ones of the 1976 Montreal Olym-

pics and 1980 Moscow Games. It was announced Thursday night that the committee's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, would meet UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar in New York next week to discuss ways to protect the Olympic movement.

The decision was made here

Thursday at a meeting of the committee's executive board. The

IOC's director, Monique Berlioux,

said the committee was drafting a

document establishing the inde-pendence of national Olympic

### committees from government pres-

"We would like if possible to see a convention passed by the United Nations, under which governments and would recognize the IOC as an international organization," she

cannot hope to accomplish it in a

leyball and yachting wanted another village at Long Beach, where their sports are to be staged. reach his competition site.

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22

#### **Art Buchwald**

## The Honor System

WASHINGTON — Did you know that as an American citizen you own some of the most valuable oil and gas properties in the United States? They are located on public lands and are held in trust for you by the Department of Interior.

Did you also know that the oil

companies you leased the lands to bilked you out of an estimated \$650 million in oil royalties for 1981, and proba- k bly billions of dollars in previous years by underreporting how much of your oil they took out of Buchwald

the ground? Were you also aware that anywhere from 2 percent to 6 percent of all your gas and oil was just stolen from the oil fields and tank farms, and no one has done a thing

I didn't know about it until I read a recent report by a Reagan commission which investigated fraud and mismanagement of the country's oil and gas reserves. What happened to my royal-

ties?" you may be asking.
No one rightly knows, and if he
or she does they're not making a

big deal of it.
This apparently is how the system worked. Every once in a while partment had nothing better to do, he would call an area when someone at the Interior Dehe would call up one of the oil companies which had a lease on public land and say, "What's up?"

The oil company executive would say angrily, "What are you doing, checking up on us?"

"Of course not. I was just curious how much oil and gas you were taking out of the ground?"

"We're lucky to get three cups a lay," the oil company executive would reply. "It's really tough drilling on public land. You never know when you are going to hit a

"The secretary was wondering if you could give him any idea how much royalties we can expect from your operation this year?

You mean to tell me with all the government has to do, you're bugging me for a few lousy royalty

bucks? We'll tell you at the end of the year. The way things are going you could owe us money." "Don't you have any idea how

The second secon

much oil and gas you hope to take out of the ground?" "Look, when we signed your

lease, you put us on the 'honor system' and made each us responsible for our own reporting. When we know how much oil and gas we took out, we'll tell you."

"Don't get mad. We're not questioning your figures. But Congress says we're supposed to keep tabs on you people, and any figure you could give us is acceptable." "I should hope so. The honor

system is as sacred to the oil indus-

try as it is to West Point" "Just for my own information, how do you know how much oil and gas you take out of a well?"

"It's a very complicated proceture. We have a guy who sits on a stool next to the well and he counts how much oil or gas comes out, with a pocket calculator. Then he turns those figures over to the foreman who subtracts any oil that spilled into the ground. The foreman sends these figures to the home office for verification."

"And what happens to them then? "The home office decides how much we should report to the gov-

"That seems a fair way to do it. Are we allowed to audit your fig-

"Sure you are, but that would mean you didn't trust us, and then the whole honor system would break down. Is that what you people want?

"Of course not. We wouldn't be doing business with you guys if we didn't think you were honest."

\* \* \* "You got any other questions you want to ask?"

"No, you've satisfied me. Is there anything I can do for you?" "Yeh, you could. Get the American Indians off our backs. They think they're not getting their fair share of royalties, and they want to

do away with the honor system." "That's unforgivable. I'll talk to the head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs right away.

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# E.L. Doctorow Time

By Christian Williams Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — E.L.

Doctorow comes down to breakfast at a hotel here like the answer to his own question, the question every novelist asks: What would the world be like if I made it up, just made it up as I went along history and likeli-hood and all, beautiful women, billionaires, forests and Mexcedes Benzes

He's about 6 feet tall with a trim gray beard, 51 years old, lives in New Rochelle, N.Y., and Sag Harbor, N.Y., and someies writes in a cabin in the Berkshires, alone, because it's casier for him to write "if there's

absolutely nothing else to do."
What is it novelists do? "Make it new," he says.

In "Ragnme," Doctorow took historical personages such as Stanford White and Evelyn Nesbit and Rheinlander Waldo and J.P. Morgan and reinvented them, brought them back to life for his own purposes. Before that, in "The Book of Daniel," he constructed whole new lives for the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the couple executed as Communist spies.

By the third grade Edgar Doctorow wanted to be a writer. On a bus through the arctic New York streets (he imagined the cold to be arctic; later, when he went to the Arctic and found imagination correct, he was secretly disappointed) he found himself next to a burly man wearing a cap. The man had lost the heel on his heavy shoe, exposing a semicircle of nail points.

"What're you looking at, kid?" the burly man said. "Nothing." said Edgar. He did the man's life over in his mind. "In Spain the shoeshine boys

sneak up under your table at the case and rip them off with pli-ers," the burly man said. "Presently, they commence to sell you a replacement. There is now in the town of Salamanca in the dusty cafe of the plaza a boy with his face disfigured in the shape of that semicircle." With a swing of his foot, the burly man demonstrated.

Edgar, who preferred to make up the universe himself, said

At 48th Street, Ernest Hemingway got off the bus and went up

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the stairs to Maxwell Perkins' office to examine his royalty statements. He liked the story he had told the boy, so he told it to Perkins, too. Then he told it to the girls in the office, and they were impressed.

Sometime later Hemingway returned to Salamanca. A shoeshine boy stole his heel. The novelist kicked him in the face with the exposed nails of his

Fiction writers are "born liars," Doctorow has said. "But we are the only profession forced to admit it.

E.L. Doctorow mounted the podium at the National Press Club and spoke to the assembly in his honor.

He said that Leo Tolstoy, at the height of his powers, had quit writing novels for 20 years because he had lost faith in the ethics of his own talent. Novels were a waste of time, Tolstoy had decided. Better to pass out potatoes to the poor.

"Consider the passionate energy required of that loss of faith," Doctorow said. American novel ists, he said, have never really believed their art could change anything. American audiences have always demanded that the "political" and the "literary" be kept separate. We accept them together only in foreign writers, just as this administration will support a strike only if it happens to be in

Poland, Applause.
"What do you think of the movie version of "Ragtime?" 'somebody called out.

Doctorow feigned discomfort. Ears grew toward him across the hall. The suspense became palpa-ble. In the middle of the audience, Sam Goldwyn sat with Evelyn Nesbit on his lap, nibbling at a large cheese held to his teeth by an obsequious factorum. But now Goldwyn waved the cheese away and leaned forward expect-

"I think it is a pretty good pic ture inspired by one of the really great novels of our time," Doctorow said, to loud laughter.

In 1980, Ed Doctorow went to the Canadian Arctic to watch birds with Peter Mathiessen, na-turalist and fellow novelist. It was the first time Doctorow had been to the Arctic, even though

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he had written about the Arctic in "Ragtime," in 1976. In "Loon Lake," his hero is called Joe of Paterson, as in Paterson, N.J. Paterson, the town with only one T. Images of entropy, sludged rivers, gray rain. An entire image-history of a madeup man contained in the one word, the one-T "Paterson." E.L. Doctorow never lived in Pater-

son, never spent any time there.

Maybe I passed through there

once," he said. The snow of the Canadian Arctic under Doctorow's feet was not flat and soft as in Central Park but rugged and hard, a great expanse of white broken only by the conning towers of nuclear submarines. But nevertheless the birds called to each other, and from below the sea ice was thumped by whales.

Across the frozen snowscape, pushing his beard before him like a cart, came Leo Tolstoy. In his bag, Tolstoy had a bottle of Tolstoynichkaya, which he opened, and offered to Doctorow, who took a deep draft.

The sunset was huge, it sat on the sky like a pink sombrero setthing slowly over the eyes of the world. J.P. Morgan arrived, and Henry Ford, and Emma Goldman reclining on a dogsled. They talked about many things, and Doctorow was pleased. He was nodding off when Harry Houdini jabbed him in the ribs. "There's more," Houdini said.

Dropping by parachute from low-flying cargo planes, their skates illuminated by flares, came the entire Ice Follies cast, alighting in marvelous grace and in carefully prearranged routines. Doctorow could not help but

grin.
"I thought you would like it," said Joe of Paterson, his smile illuminated by the sparkle of his diamond stickpin.

Obviously it is not all strictly true. Obviously liberties have been taken. Obviously Doctorow will understand. He always thought you were supposed to make it up. But it is true that in the Arctic there is a Loon Lake, and that Mathiessen took Doctorow to see it.

Professor Doctorow, in "Loon Lake" commas are missing and words permute one into another. "They are phonetic connec-tions," he explained over breakfast. "Small variations in words

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that make new words. It's a kind of microbit logic, as in comput-ers." Some of "Loon Lake" reads like a computer printout, which is no accident but a novelist going for a new image in lan-

guage.
"It's one of many directions a novelist can go at this point to make it new. We can't write novels the way they did in the 19th century anymore. We have television now. There's a lot of jumping and cutting in 'Loon Lake,' which is meant to be free associative, like TV when it goes from threatened wildlife to burning buildings to soap. We can accept naggering interruption now."

By the way they say that in private life you like parties are fun to be with one attractive woman in particular and I quote characterizes you as both a rogue and a pedant what about it question

"A rogue and a pedant? She's wrong on both counts." However, he seems pleased. At parties they call him "Ed," he concedes, despite the distancing initials.

"I used the 'E.L.' because the people I'd admired did. D.H. Lawrence, T.S. Eliot, E.M. For-ster. Besides, people had enough trouble with the last name." He used to make a living

teaching writing (the advance for his first book, "Welcome to Hard

ties were very good to writers af-ter the Second World War, but in the long run it's not right. The writers stop being writers and be-come academic politicians. You get the phenomenon of writerteachers turning out other writerteachers. That's why I'm not doing it anymore." Doctorow arrived at National

Times," was \$1,600). "Universi-

Airport at 11 o'clock in the morning. He was tired and he wanted to get back to New Ro-chelle. He filled up the empty seats with the Rockettes. They wore silver stockings and party hats. They were laughing and gig-gling and making such a fuss that the pilot unbuckled his seat belt and came out to see. He looked at Doctorow and smiled and tipped his cap. He always enjoyed it when there was a good novelist aboard.

In the seats around him. Doctorow put Lenin, Trotsky, Mari-lyn Monroe, Edgar Rice Bur-roughs, Conrad Hilton and Fa-

"Fley, 'scuse me — is this seat taken?"

Doctorow slouched down. The Rockettes seemed very far away, and he could not hear what Marilyn was saying to Trotsky.

As a novelist, he could invent the world. All but the readers -

Pudding Theatricals' man and woman of the year, officials of the Harvard University club an-nounced in Cambridge, Mass. Fitzgerald, whose juzz career goes back more than 40 years and includes 10 Grammy awards, will !!! receive her pudding pot award at the Hasty Pudding theater on Feb. 17. The presentation will follow a parade with Fitzgerald through Harvard Square. The club then will perform a few scenes from its 134th annual production, "Sealed With a Quiche." Cagney, who was a vaudeville song and dance man before beginning a movie career, will receive his award Feb. 24, the opening night of the show.

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Juanita Castro, 48, younger sister of Cuban President Fidel Castre, became a U.S. citizen, more than

17 years after fleeing her home

land, "I feel great. I love this coun.

try and I want to belong to some

place for a while," she said, "That

is why I decided to become a citi-

who denounced her brother as a

"traitor" to the Cuban people, she took the oath of allegience in Mi-ami along with 414 other people.

Nancy Reagan's project to donate her free haute couture en-

sembles to U.S. museums was

conceived by worried White House

aides to minimize the public rela-tions damage the issue could cause, the Associated Press report-

ed, quoting informed sources. White House aides were taken by surprise when Mrs. Reagan told

them a couple of months ago she had been getting the free clothes,

according to an administration of

ficial. Her revelation came during a general White House review of

gift policy following disclosures that National Security Adviser Richard V. Allen had accepted

wrist watches from Japanese

friends. Allen resigned last month. When approached on the subject, the first lady reportedly asked in-

nocently whether the clothes the

has been given by designers would be covered. "I think it's fair to say

that we saw it as a potential public

relations problem," said the offi-cial, who spoke on the condition he not be identified.

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